

Potent U.S. Lobby for Israel Bends Politicians and Generals

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After several decades of growth in size and sophistication, the leading pro-Israel lobby in Washington, the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, has become a major force in shaping United States policy in the Middle East.

Operating from tightly guarded offices just north of the Capitol, the organization has gained the power to influence a presidential candidate's choice of staff, to block practically any arms sale to an Arab country, and to serve as a catalyst for intimate military relations between the Pentagon and the Israeli army.

Its officials are consulted by State Department and White House policy makers, by senators and generals.

The committee, known by its acronym AIPAC, is an American lobby, not an Israeli one — it says its funds come from individual Americans — and it draws on a broad sympathy for the cause of Israel in the Reagan administration, Congress and the American public. As a result, it has become the envy of competing lobbyists and the bane of Middle East specialists who would like to strengthen U.S. ties to pro-Western Arabs.

"It tends to skew the consideration of issues," a State Department official said. "People don't look very hard at some options." This narrowness of administration's internal policy discussions, he said, precluding even the serious study of ideas known to be anathema to AIPAC, such as the sale of some advanced weapons to Saudi Arabia or Jordan.

A former official in the Reagan White House gave a different assessment. While AIPAC "was a factor, nothing was ever excluded as an option for consideration," he said. "I know of no case where it was decisive, at least in the analytical phase." The greater influence seemed to be at the political decision-making level, he said.

The lobby is already gearing up for the 1988 presidential campaign. So impressive is its political mystique that now, 16 months before the 1988 elections, nearly all the presidential candidates have already met with AIPAC officials to be interviewed about their positions on the Middle East and to be presented with a red, white and blue briefing book on the lobby's positions, according to Thomas A. Dine, the organization's executive director.

"That's a function that we take very seriously," Mr. Dine said in an interview. "It's a part of the political mandate." Before giving a speech, he

added, a candidate "might ask us how we think it would play in the Jewish community." Some check on AIPAC's reaction to people considered for foreign affairs staff positions.

"This is an actual example," Mr. Dine said. "I won't give you the name. One of the presidential candidates called us and said, 'I will be publicly declaring soon, and I am interested in hiring so and so for a top campaign position. Tell me what you think about him.'"

"Was it thumbs up or thumbs down?" Mr. Dine was asked.

"Thumbs up."

Some former government officials accuse AIPAC of heavy-handed tactics. One, who asked not to be identified, described a campaign of letters, directed at a university that had invited him to speak, in which officials of AIPAC and other organizations of American Jews accused him of holding anti-Israel views. The university resisted efforts to deny him a platform. But some people grow weary of the struggle and fear for their careers.

"Pretty soon," he observed, "you say, 'I'm not going to go give a speech.'"

The perception of AIPAC's strength may be larger than the reality, a product of "smoke and mirrors," in the words of one former White House aide with close ties to various Jewish organizations.

Some politicians are under the erroneous impression that the lobby formally endorses candidates and funnels money to their campaigns. The organization stops short of that, according to Mr. Dine. He said it provides information on voting records to AIPAC members, some of whom send funds to pro-Israel candidates through separate political action committees.

In politics, however, image becomes reality, and politicians take the lobby very seriously. "You'd have to put consideration of AIPAC right up with organized labor," said Bob Becker, who was Walter F. Mondale's campaign manager in the 1984 presidential race. "I would put them up in the top tier."

AIPAC's perceived clout, especially its ability to mobilize majority votes in the Senate and House of Representatives on certain issues, has given it stature with the executive branch. And its influence, now widely regarded as greater than ever, has soared in the Reagan years as a result of the administration's enthusiastic support for Israel as well as AIPAC's success at grass-roots organizing and its skillful lobbying.

"It is an extraordinarily well staffed, dedicated, and able organization that pursues its work systematically and relentlessly and effectively," a State Department official said.



Thomas A. Dine, executive director.

His admiration had a certain chagrin, for members of Congress who support Israel had just forced the administration to withdraw its proposal to sell Maverick air-to-ground missiles to Saudi Arabia, just when Washington was requesting Saudi help in protecting shipping in the Gulf.

On the other hand, the administration sometimes obtains help from AIPAC on matters before Congress.

Recently, when some conservatives opposed President Ronald Reagan's nomination of Arnold L. Raphael, the deputy assistant secretary of state, to be ambassador to Pakistan, and spread rumors that he had been "soft" on limiting Soviet influence in the Middle East, officials reportedly asked AIPAC to use its impeccable pro-Israel credentials to vouch for him. The lobby did so, the rumors were defused, and Mr. Raphael was confirmed.

Similarly, officials describe AIPAC as the most effective lobby on behalf of foreign aid for countries other than Israel, which gets \$3 billion a year in military and economic assistance, more than any other recipient.

"They understand," a State Department official said, "that if Israel and Egypt are left with foreign aid and the rest of the world goes starving, that's not good for Israel." Consequently, AIPAC officials say, they push hard for approval of the entire foreign aid request.

The intricate relationships that have evolved between AIPAC and administration officials derive from its political clout, the overlapping of Israeli and American strategic interests in the Middle East and the expertise of AIPAC's staff.

Since 1980, when Mr. Dine became executive director, the organization has assembled a cadre of weapons experts and strategic analysts who have transformed the lobby into a small think tank, publishing manuscripts with such titles as "The Strategic Value of Israel" and "U.S. Procurement of Israeli Defense Goods and Services." AIPAC's Washington office has a staff of 58.

AIPAC's expanding efforts have been eased by the sympathy it has found in the Reagan administration, and the improvements in Israeli-American relations have been dramatic.

Pro-Israel lobbyists are aided by their unusual access to official information, including some that is supposedly restricted. A classified list of proposed arms sales that the United States regularly compiles is provided by the administration each year — at least orally — to AIPAC officials, to test their reaction to various plans.

The situation appears to have tightened slightly since Jonathan Jay Pollard, a U.S. Navy intelligence analyst, was convicted this year of spying for Israel.

In a concerted effort to expand, AIPAC grew from 9,000 contributing households in 1980 to 55,000 today, from an annual budget of \$1.4 million then to \$6 million now. AIPAC says that 90 percent to 95 percent of its contributions are American Jews and that nearly all of the remaining 5 percent to 10 percent are evangelical Christians who are avid supporters of Israel. The donations are not tax deductible.

Mr. Dine ridicules the widespread impression in Washington that AIPAC is a mouthpiece for the government of Israel.

And one Israeli diplomat said: "They very rarely give us a report of what exactly they are doing. There are many cases where they don't bother to find out our position."

WORLD BRIEFS

Lawyer Appeals Barbie Verdict

PARIS (UPI) — Klaus Barbie's attorney has appealed Barbie's conviction on charges against humanity, a spokesman for the lawyer said Monday.

The spokesman said Jacques Vergès, the lawyer, appealed the case Saturday in Lyon shortly after Barbie was convicted and sentenced to life in prison, the maximum sentence, on charges relating to his tenure as Gestapo chief in Lyon.

Barbie, 73, was convicted in the deportations, torture or murder of 842 Jews and Resistance fighters in 1943 and 1944. No date was set for a hearing on the appeal.

5 Killed in Southern Lebanon Clash

BEIRUT (UPI) — Heavy fighting broke out Monday between Muslim guerrillas and the Israeli-backed South Lebanese Army militia inside Israel's security zone in southern Lebanon, a militia spokesman said.

The spokesman said at least five persons were killed and eight were wounded in the fighting in the village of Qatana, five miles (eight kilometers) east of the Israeli border. The casualty figures included victims on both sides, he said.

The militia reported that the clashes erupted hours after a mine blew up an Israeli tank near the village of Al Tallah, wounding one Israeli soldier.

Strike, Protests Are Resumed in Haiti

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP) — Shops and factories were closed here again Monday and youths erected flaming barricades as a general strike resumed to press demands for the resignation of Haiti's three-man governing council.

Crowds of youths reportedly were gathering in outlying districts of the capital. The strike, called by a coalition of peasant, student and labor groups, appeared to be receiving widespread support. Only subdivisions and press vehicles were seen in the capital's streets early Monday.

Radio reports said that demonstrators had built barricades and burned tires overnight in other cities, including Jacmel in the southeast and Port de Paix in the north. Half the shops were reported closed in Cap-Haïtien, Haiti's second largest city. The protests began two weeks ago over the governing council's plan to suspend the presidential elections in November.

French, Germans Discuss Army Unit

PARIS (Reuters) — The French West German army brigade proposed by Chancellor Helmut Kohl last month would have to be covered by France's independent nuclear deterrent, Defense Minister André Girard said Monday.

Mr. Girard, speaking at the opening of a five-day seminar of French and West German officials to discuss ways to promote coordination between their armed forces, said the brigade would be a new step in integrating European defense.

"The question now is to how to use this unit," he said, "because we cannot envisage putting French soldiers in a position where they would not be covered by their own level of nuclear deterrence." He also said the unit would be separate from the military structure of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which France left in 1966, but it could work with NATO forces.

Military Ruler Warns Indians in Fiji

SUVA, Fiji (AP) — The leader of Fiji's military government warned Indian cane farmers and businessmen on Monday that thousands of Chinese were ready to replace them if they did not accept his government's rule.

Lieutenant Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka, who led the coup on May 19, told the Indian community that they were welcome to stay and work in Fiji. "But in the future they decide to leave, thousands of Chinese will come to Fiji at short notice to take over the Indian 'business' and 'business,'" he said at a village meeting. Indians, who outnumber Fijians, own 98 percent of the cane farms and most other businesses. He warned against the coup, they have brought the sugar industry, which produces Fiji's main export, to a standstill.

Pakistanis Shun Anti-U.S. Rally

LAHORE (UPI) — Tens of thousands of pro-Iran Shiites pledged to participate in a rally in Lahore on Monday to urge the government to withdraw from the United States to launch any operation against Iran from Pakistan.

The rally Monday, in which an estimated 100,000 militant Shiites from all over Pakistan had taken part, was considered to be the largest gathering outside Iran since the revolution in support of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The crowd which had gathered in front of Pakistan's parliament ground in the heart of the city chanted in the Iranian revolutionary fashion: "Khomeini Is Our Leader" and "Death to America." The chanting occurred a day after a bombing in Lahore that had left seven persons dead and fifty injured.

Canadians Suspect Sabotage at Base

LAHORE (UPI) — A series of explosions and a fire caused extensive damage at the Canadian Forces' Base airfield here early Monday, military spokesman said.

"There was no investigation at the time," Major Wayne Stuart said. "However, sabotage is suspected and is under investigation by Canadian and German police forces."

The damage was estimated at 200,000 Canadian dollars (\$150,000) as 10,000 litres (2,640 gallons) of fuel went up in flames, six vehicles were damaged and one firefighter was injured.

For the Record

Thousands of Argentines staged a national strike Monday in a day of national mourning to protest the theft of the hands from the statue of Juan Perón, the former president of Argentina.

An anonymous telephone caller denied to Beirut's al-Safir newspaper that Terry Waite, the archbishop of Canterbury's envoy to the Middle East, had died, the leftist daily reported Monday.

Three bodies were found early Monday in the French Basque region, killing a man and injuring another. The police said the two had been preparing to plant a bomb at Anglet, near Bayonne.

U.S. television and film directors, locked in a dispute with producers over residual payments, have set a strike deadline for Friday that could delay film releases and condemn television to a bout of reruns.

Pope John Paul II accepted the resignation of Cardinal Giovanni Benelli, the ultra-conservative archbishop of Genoa, on Monday following months of rumors that he might step down. The Vatican said Cardinal Siri would be replaced by Giovanni Cametti, archbishop of Cagliari in Sardinia.

TRAVEL UPDATE

French Air Strike Enters 12th Week

PARIS (AP) — A daily work stoppage by air controllers entered its 12th week Monday, causing flight cancellations and delays for millions of travelers.

As of noon, weekdays, the controllers stopped work on Monday between 6:30 and 10 A.M. to press for increases in benefits. Eight Paris flights were canceled by Air Inter and 18 Air France flights were delayed 15 to 45 minutes.

Traffic accidents in Spain have claimed 135 lives since vacations began Wednesday, a figure nearly double last year's for the same period, the national traffic office said Monday. Another 95 people were seriously injured.

At least 115 people died on French roads over the weekend. France has the highest road-death rate in Europe. Last year 10,961 people died in French road accidents.

The festival in Pamplona, Spain, of the running of the bulls started Monday with a rocket fired from city hall. Thousands of youths dressed in white shirts and pants, and wearing red neckerchiefs, cheered and popped the corks of thousands of champagne bottles. They were preparing for the first bulls, who will run through the city streets Tuesday morning. The festival lasts one week.

A Monarch Airlines Boeing 737 with 130 passengers aboard, bound from Luton, Airport in the Greek island of Rhodes, made an emergency landing Monday at London's Stansted Airport after an engine failed over the English Channel.

Fragile Truce Appears Near End in Colombia

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

BOGOTA — "The Winds of War," read the cover of a leading Colombian magazine recently, forecasting an end to the three-year truce between the government and the country's main guerrilla group. Truces with smaller rebel movements unraveled two years ago, pitching Colombia into a stream of almost daily casualty reports on army-guerrilla clashes.

But as long as a cease-fire has remained nominally intact with the oldest and largest guerrilla organization, the pro-Moscow Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, politicians and rebels alike have been able to speak of a continuing "peace process."

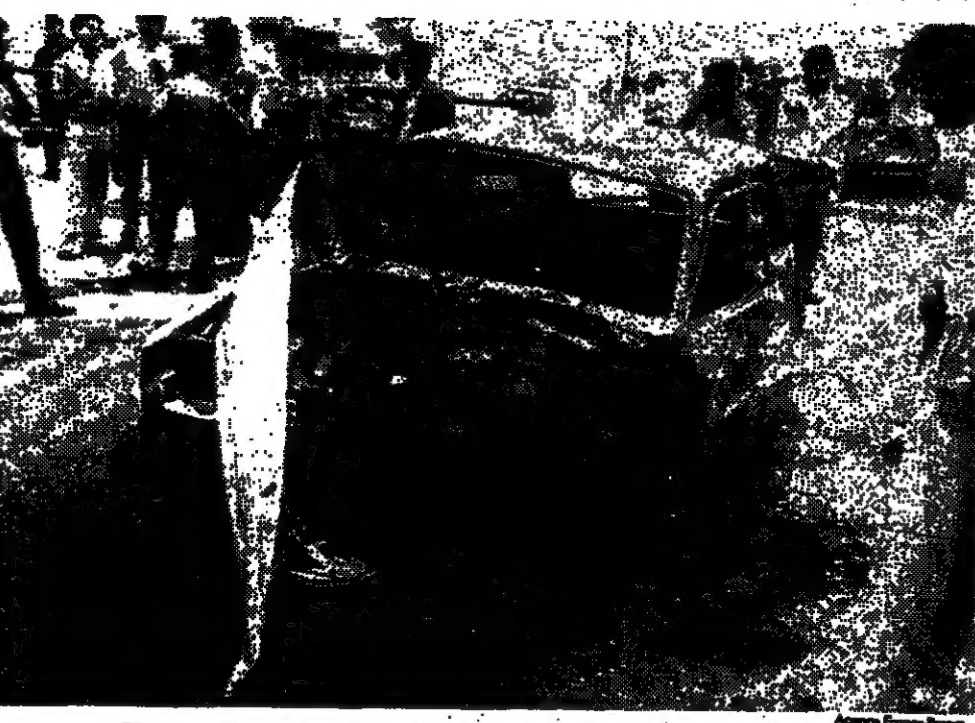
Now that accord appears to be crumbling. A Revolutionary Forces ambush last month of a convoy of army road builders along a jungle highway in the southern province of Cauca killed 27 soldiers and wounded 42.

Skirmishes between military patrols and Revolutionary Forces units had been occurring with some regularity, with each side accusing the other of violating the truce. But the location of the assault surprised the government, since officials had considered Cauca relatively calm.

The timing, too, was unexpected, coming just as campaigns are about to start for municipal elections in March. The vote will mark the first direct election of mayors in Colombia, and the Revolutionary Forces — through its political affiliate, the Patriotic Union — stands to win in rural areas where the guerrillas hold power.

According to a cabinet member, President Virgilio Barco Vargas's initial impulse after the ambush was to abrogate the truce and turn security forces loose on the Communist rebels. But Mr. Barco reconsidered and declared that the cease-fire would be considered broken only in regions where rebel units attack government troops.

Given the high incidence of



The wreckage of an Iranian diplomat's car in Madrid on Monday.

Panamanian President Orders Inquiry On Noriega but Foes Reject Initiative

By Julia Preston
Washington Post Service

PANAMA CITY — President Eric Arturo Delvalle has ordered an investigation of charges against Panama's military ruler, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, and called for talks with the opposition.

Opposition leaders rejected the initiative as insufficient.

Mr. Delvalle's nationally televised speech Sunday night was intended as a conciliatory gesture toward opposition forces that have demanded during a month of protests that General Noriega step down. But the speech appeared instead to reflect the narrow maneuvering room available to Panama's civilian president, who was put in place by the general in 1985.

Nicolas Ardito Barletta, Mr. Delvalle's predecessor, has said that he was forced out by General Noriega after demanding an investigation of one of the opposition charges against the general, complicity in the murder of a key opposition figure, Hugo Spadafora.

In many Panama City neighborhoods, residents took to the streets immediately after Mr. Delvalle's speech to bang pots and burn bonfires, the hallmark of the anti-Noriega forces.

"I'm willing to talk to anyone about when General Noriega will leave, and that's it," Mr. Noriega Calderón said. "The nation does not want a change of regime."

Mr. Delvalle's brief speech echoed some opposition complaints. He called for an end to abuses of press freedom, in part a reference to stories in three Noriega-controlled newspapers about the general's political enemies.

The president also said the 20,000-member Panamanian Defense Forces would have to respect civilian authority and withdraw from political involvement.

He announced no measures to enforce these recommendations.

Special Envoy Dispatched

Panama has sent a former for-

mer minister, Aquilino Boyd, to Washington as a special ambassador in an attempt to ease the tensions that have brought the Reagan administration close to confrontation with General Noriega, The Washington Post reported.

Mr. Boyd's arrival over the weekend came as a surprise to State Department officials, who said Sunday that they did not know he was in the city.

Adolfo Arrocha, acting head of the Panamanian Embassy, said Mr. Boyd would contact U.S. officials in an effort to explain his government's position in the pro- and anti-Noriega demonstrations that have wracked Panama since June 9.

In particular, Mr. Arrocha said, Mr. Boyd will seek to counter the anti-Noriega campaign being conducted in the United States by Gabriel Lewis, who is widely known in Washington political circles.

Pinochet Plans Cabinet Reshuffle

Reuters

SANTIAGO — Chilean Augusto Pinochet of President's cabinet to resign Monday in apparent preparation for a ministerial reshuffling, according to the semi-official news agency Orbe.

Orbe quoted Interior Minister Ricardo García Rodríguez as saying that cabinet members had been called to the Moneda presidential palace to offer their resignations.

Local radio stations quoted Mr. García as saying that General Pinochet probably would announce his new cabinet on Tuesday. The last major cabinet change was in February 1985. General Pinochet took power almost 14 years ago.

He also said at a news conference ending his two-day visit to Jordan, cut short by the dispute, that there was nothing to negotiate in the case of Walid Girdji, who took refuge in Iran's embassy in Paris.

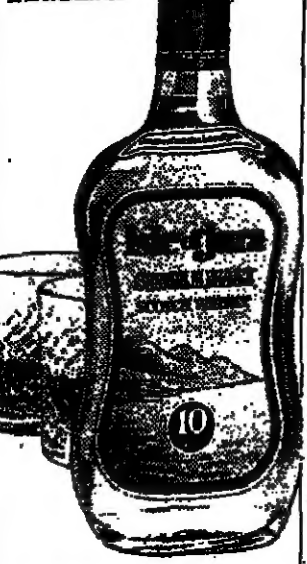
Mr. Girdji, listed as an interpreter, has failed to respond to a summons by a magistrate investigating bomb attacks that killed 13 persons and wounded more than 250 in Paris last year.

The French police are surrounding the embassy "to make sure he doesn't disappear again," Mr. Raymond said.

Iran, which initially sealed off the French Embassy in Tehran, lifted its siege on Saturday. It wants guarantees that Mr. Girdji will not be arrested if he leaves the embassy in Paris.

Mr. Raymond said there was no progress at present in France's policy of normalizing relations with Iran, but added that talks with French companies on repayment of the Iranian loan were continuing.

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Earthquake Rocks Vanuatu

The Associated Press

HONOLULU — A strong earthquake rocked the island republic of Vanuatu in the South Pacific late Sunday. The quake measured 6.7 on the Richter scale.



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A U.S. Green Party Studied by Activists

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service

AMHERST, Massachusetts — Political activists representing a broad spectrum of ideological stances have assembled here to raise a new Green political banner.

Ecologists, anti-nuclear organizers, feminists, community leaders, American Indian representatives, Marxists, socialists, anarchists, libertarians and trade unionists were among more than 500 people from all over the country who attended the "first national conference of the American Green Movement." The conference began Thursday and ends Tuesday.

The movement considered at the conference was loosely modeled on the Green parties of West Germany and other European countries, which combine environmental goals with wider political aims in national electoral politics.

Some of the participants expressed doubt over whether there could or should be a national Green Party in the United States. But they asserted that there was an urgent need for alternatives to existing political, economic and environmental institutions and practices.

While the debate is not expected to produce a formal party structure or specific agenda, there was a consensus on these key principles:

- Social justice and environmental protection are equal and related aims of political action.

- Any political system must be based on grass roots organizing, where power comes from below, not from above.

- Economic and political activity must be decentralized and community-oriented. Economic growth must meet the needs of all citizens without destroying the natural environment.

- Political activity must be non-violent.

According to Howard Hawkins, an organizer of the conference who is a member of the Central Valley Greens of Vermont and New Hampshire, Green or Green-affiliated candidates have been elected to municipal offices in Connecticut, Michigan, New Hampshire, Wisconsin and North Carolina. There now are about 75 unaffiliated local Green parties.



L.A. LIMITS HOMELESS AT CAMPGROUND — Some of the 600 homeless people who live at a campground in downtown Los Angeles, which has decided not to increase the limit of residents to 800, citing health and safety concerns. The Salvation Army, which operates the 12-acre campground for the city, had requested the increase.

Californian Fights Back After Court Bans IQ Tests for Blacks

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

RIALTO, California — Mary Amaya was happy when the school sent the letter in May asking permission to give her son, Demond Crawford, 14, special tests. He was a bright youth, like her other children, but had been struggling in school lately. She wanted to know why.

Then she found the postscript at the bottom of the school psychologist's letter: "NOTE: Because Demond is Black" — the words were underlined — "we will be unable to give him an intelligence test per Pechman decision."

She thought: What is this? Unbeknownst to her and most other Californians, a long debate over intelligence tests in public schools had just ended, and the anti-test forces had won.

Henceforth, no black child in California could be given a state-administered intelligence test, no matter how severe the student's academic problems. Such tests are racially and culturally biased, Judge Robert F. Pechman of U.S. District Court ruled in 1979.

After losing in the Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals last year, the state agreed not to give any of the 17 banned IQ tests to blacks.

That did not seem right to Mrs. Amaya, who prided herself on demanding the best for her four children. She had never finished high school, but she resolved to find out why and how they could shortchange Demond this way.

In the two months since, Mrs. Amaya, a 40-year-old housewife with a manual full of softball trophies, has interrogated one of the principal lawyers on the winning

Mary Amaya had never finished high school, but she resolved to find out how the schools could shortchange her son.

side, rallied to her cause much of Rialto, a little bone-dry city along the San Bernardino Freeway, and acquired the active support of a member of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

She also has brought sighs of exasperation from the civil rights activists and psychologists who worked 15 years to win the intelligence-test case.

The government attorneys and pro-test psychologists on the losing side are expressing delight that a black child's parent is finally seeing their point: The test was just one of

many tools and did not need to be discarded.

Deputy Attorney General Asher Rubin, the state's attorney, called Mrs. Amaya's campaign "an interesting twist." Mr. Rubin had defended the state against a lawsuit by the parents of "Larry P.," a San Francisco schoolchild, and five other black youngsters.

Mrs. Amaya has been particularly dissatisfied with the support that

No one has yet given Demond the tests his mother wants for him, but her protest is liable to affect both sides in an ongoing legal battle over how best to categorize and help minority children who do not do well in school. Psychologists and educators in several states are discussing the issue, and courts in Illinois and Georgia have reached conclusions contrary to Judge Pechman's.

Mrs. Amaya, who is Hispanic, met Demond's father, a black factory worker, after she dropped out of high school two months short of graduation in 1965. They did not marry but lived together 15 years before the relationship ended.

They raised four children in the Los Angeles suburbs of El Monte and West Covina, where blacks are a small portion of the population. Mrs. Amaya, now married three years to a construction worker and living in a tile and stucco tract house in Rialto, rejected a suggestion by school officials that she sidestep the test ban by declaring Demond to be Hispanic.

"I thought that would be denying Demond's black heritage," she said.

She argues that the cultural disadvantages of growing up in black ghettos, which might distort intelligence test scores, do not apply to

her children, but opponents of the tests strongly disagree.

"It is an instrument that has consistently been used for discriminatory purposes," said Armando M. Menocal, a San Francisco lawyer who represented Larry P.

The Larry P. case was filed in 1971 at the urging of black psychologists and others who discovered that the state's special-education classes were 77 percent black — three times their proportion in the normal school population.

In a six-month trial, several expert witnesses argued that many blacks had been mistakenly placed in the classes for slow or erratic learners. They said the IQ tests used in selecting them had mistaken their cultural disadvantages, such as ghetto slang and lack of books at home, for low intelligence.

This doomed them to years of being branded "retarded" and kept out of classes that matched their real abilities, they said.

To Mrs. Amaya, the entire debate over race and its impact seems false and irrelevant, at least for most of California today. She pointed to her racially mixed family, and beyond.

"You can't go into any neighborhood anymore and call it a white middle-class neighborhood. There is no such thing."

Reagan Insists on Hard Line To Achieve Conservative Goals

By Lou Cannon
and David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In the final stages of his presidency, Ronald Reagan is more insistent than ever in pushing his conservative agenda.

White House aides said Mr. Reagan's choice of Judge Robert H. Bork to fill an unexpected Supreme Court vacancy and the resurrection of his old-time conservative economic program in a speech last week were part of an effort to prevent his presidency from fading into the past tense under pressure from a resurgent Democratic Congress and the Iran-contra investigation.

Mr. Reagan has told the White House chief of staff, Howard H. Baker Jr., who made his reputation as a compromiser, that he wants no compromise in the fight against tax increases. Last week, the president brushed aside assessments that Judge Bork, who sits on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, might face difficulty winning Senate confirmation and said he wanted Judge Bork anyway.

"It's very Ronald Reagan-like," Mr. Baker said Sunday in a televised interview, referring to the nomination of Judge Bork. "He not only states his beliefs, he acts on them."

Mr. Baker added that Mr. Reagan very much wants an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union but will "walk away from it" if the terms are not favorable. "He's no party in the final 18 months of his term," Mr. Baker said.

On Friday, unveiling what he called an "Economic Bill of Rights" in a speech at the Jefferson Memorial, Mr. Reagan hardened his proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution requiring a balanced federal budget, a measure that appears to be going nowhere. The new proposal would require a "super majority" for Congress to raise taxes.

Mr. Reagan, who blames Congress for the record budget deficits of his years in the White House, was described by one official as "stirred up" by the opportunity to once more engage the Democrats on fiscal issues and by his chance to fashion a more conservative Supreme Court.

Some Republicans say that Mr. Reagan's renewed enthusiasm for his conservative agenda gives him a chance to regain the political initiative he lost last year, when Democrats won control of the Senate and the Iran-contra affair broke into the news.

"I think he relishes the prospect

of 18 months of campaigning for his issues and setting the agenda for the 1988 campaign," a White House official said last week. "It's had a regenerative effect on his work."

But other Republicans are worried that Mr. Reagan's turn to confrontation may have doomed prospects for a genuine budget compromise with the Democrats. According to an administration official, Mr. Baker was negotiating a compromise with Democratic congressional leaders when he was deterred by Mr. Reagan, who made it clear he would not agree to revenue increases of any sort.

"This president doesn't want to be told that he can't sustain the

NEWS ANALYSIS

highway bill veto or that he will find it difficult to get Bork confirmed," said one White House official. "He wants you to find a way to do what he wants to do."

A longtime Republican associate said there was "genuine tension" between the immediate goal of "keeping Mr. Reagan interested in his presidency" and the long-term one of leaving "a useful legacy," such as an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union and a compromise over the budget. This associate said Mr. Reagan wanted the arms control agreement but was "much less interested in reaching an accommodation with the Democrats" on domestic issues.

Some administration officials say they believe Mr. Reagan's attempt to take the offensive gives him a chance to raise issues he avoided in the 1984 re-election campaign, when the theme was "It's morning again in America."

Mr. Reagan's emphasis on conservative themes comes during the tenure of Mr. Baker, who is considered less conservative than either of his two predecessors. During Mr. Reagan's first term, when he compromised more readily than he does now, it was Mr. Baker, as Senate majority leader, who fre-

quently forged deals for him on Capitol Hill.

A White House official said that Mr. Baker had come to the White House thinking he could continue to negotiate with Congress as he had when he was Senate majority leader. But the official said Mr. Baker had changed his view, realizing that his efforts are unlikely to bear fruit with a Democratic-controlled Congress determined to challenge the president. He said Mr. Baker had also realized that Mr. Reagan is less inclined to negotiate than he used to be.

Mr. Baker said when he arrived that one of his priorities would be negotiating for Mr. Reagan on the budget. Initially, he waited for the Democrats to come up with a budget reflecting their priorities. Then Mr. Baker intended to strike a deal on budget revisions that would convince Mr. Reagan he could negotiate on the merits of the budget, the White House official said.

But the official said the strategy has collapsed because neither the president nor the Democrats are interested in compromise. The official said that Mr. Baker could not let Robert C. Byrd, the Senate majority leader, take the initiative on the budget and other issues, because conservative allies of Mr. Reagan would "eat him alive," a reference to Mr. Baker.

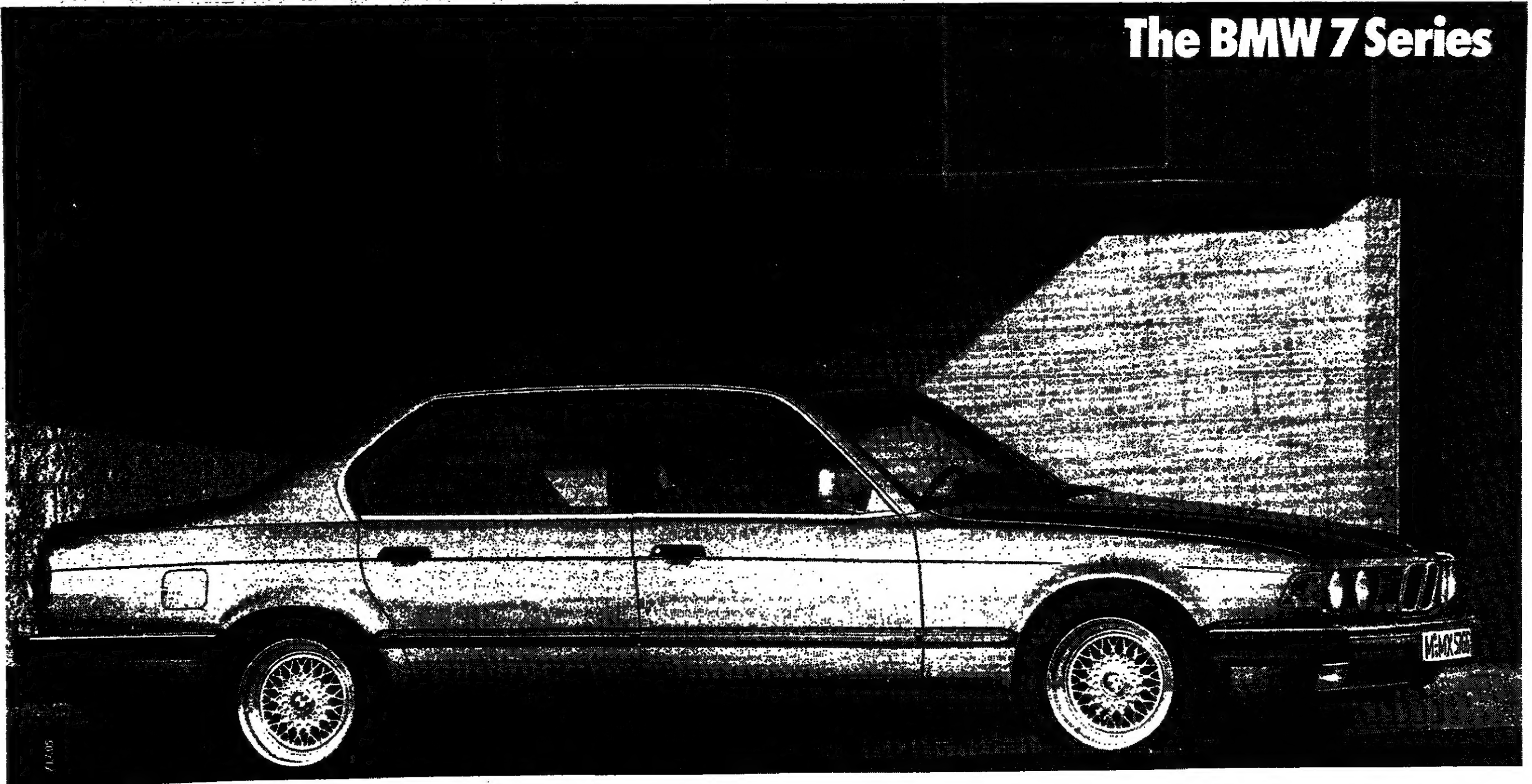
As a result, Mr. Baker was said to have acquiesced in the confrontational approach. He was said to have recognized that Mr. Reagan was "adamant" against compromise. The official quoted the president as saying, "I've tried and tried and tried" to deal with Congress and "I'm not going to play that game anymore."

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West German President, In Moscow, Emphasizes Goal of Reunification

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MOSCOW — President Richard von Weizsäcker of West Germany told the Soviet Union on Monday that Germans would never cease to feel that they were "one nation," regardless of the division of their land.

Although Mr. von Weizsäcker also pledged to respect existing borders, his comments were an affirmation of the West German goal of reunification with East Germany.

The comments were part of Mr. von Weizsäcker's speech at a state dinner on the first day of his six-day visit.

East-West relations, especially questions of disarmament, dominated the public aspects of the visit by the West German head of state. But in the background lay the case of the 19-year-old West German pilot who landed at Red Square on May 28.

A West German newspaper said on the eve of the visit that the pilot, Matthias Rust, would be released during the trip. But Soviet officials warned last week that their investigation was not complete. Mr. Rust has been held in the Lefortovo prison.

Mr. von Weizsäcker did not mention the flight in his speech at the banquet given by President Andrei A. Gromyko, but concentrated on calling for better relations between the two countries.

"Our relationship will prove all the more fruitful the more openly and the more honestly we speak to one another," he said. "It is not always pleasant to recall embarrassing realities, but neither will they disappear if they are denied."

The issues he raised included the West German desire for easier emigration for Soviet citizens of German origin, and German reunification.

"The Germans who today live separated in East and West," he said, "have not ceased to feel that they belong to one nation, nor will they do so."

"In cherishing this sentiment we are not opposing anyone," he continued. "On the contrary, it is precisely the division of our country and its effects on the people that make us acutely conscious of the need for peace."

Aware of the concern the Kremlin has expressed about any suggestion of revising the borders established after World War II, Mr. von Weizsäcker said: "We will not violate existing borders. Our aim is to rid them of their divisive and inhumane character."

He also called for a "radical and balanced" reduction in arms, including deep cuts in conventional weapons.

"What is important," he said, "is a balanced defense without any capability for aggression, the exclusion of the possibility for mounting surprise operations."

He also called for the Soviet Union to remove its troops from Afghanistan.

At the banquet, Mr. Gromyko called on West Germany to help the United States and the Soviet Union reach agreements on reducing Europe of nuclear missiles.

"The current talks in Geneva on

freeing Europe of medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles are a serious test of the preparedness of states to go from words to actions," the Tass news agency quoted Mr. Gromyko as having said. "Their outcome depends to a large extent on the stand of West European nations."

"We hope the West German government will contribute not just in words but in action to the success of these talks, to freeing Europe of whole classes of nuclear weapons."

Mr. von Weizsäcker said he and Mr. Gromyko had had about two hours of "serious talks which were full of trust."

He said they had discussed international and bilateral relations, but he gave no details.

Mr. von Weizsäcker, who is accompanied by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, was due to meet with Tuesday with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, said Monday that the West was overstating the chances of a superpower accord to remove medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe, and warned against excessive optimism.

The newspaper said U.S. insistence that West Germany be allowed to keep 72 Pershing-1A shorter-range missiles armed with U.S. warheads remained one of many serious obstacles to an agreement at the U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva.

"Special gifts are not needed to notice a certain buoyancy in the evaluations and predictions of Western politicians about the Soviet-American talks in Geneva," Pravda said.

The article accused Washington of leaking overly optimistic reports to the Western press while erecting artificial barriers at the Geneva talks.

(UPI, Reuters)



GENOA GAS BLAST KILLS 4 — A Genoa apartment building after an explosion, which police said Monday was caused when an invalid turned on a gas stove in an apparent suicide. Four persons, including the invalid, were killed and 20 were hurt.

Kollek to Boycott Events at Consulates To Protest Separation of Arabs, Jews

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Mayor Teddy Kollek of Jerusalem is planning to boycott a July 14 celebration sponsored by the French consulate in protest of the long-standing diplomatic practice of holding separate social receptions for Arabs and Jews, his office announced Monday.

The policy of separate receptions is one of several Western diplomatic practices that Israel says deny that Jerusalem is the country's capital.

But many Palestinians argue that to hold only one reception in the Jewish part of the city, where most of the consulates have their main offices, would amount to tacit recognition of Israel's 1967 annexation of that sector.

Many Western nations maintain their embassies in Tel Aviv and have consulates in Jerusalem, refusing to recognize Jerusalem as the capital because it was supposed to be an international city under

the United Nations partition plan under which the state of Israel was created in 1948.

Since Israel annexed Arab East Jerusalem during the Six-Day War in 1967, most of the city's Western consulates have held separate celebrations of major events, such as Christmas and their national days. Otherwise, they say, many Palestinians would refuse to attend.

The one exception has been the United States, which since 1984 has held single receptions. The Independence Day celebration this year, held Sunday at the consulate's main headquarters in West Jerusalem, drew a mixed crowd of which nearly half were Palestinians, according to the U.S. consul general, Morris Draper.

The French consul general, Jean-Claude Cussac, confirmed that the consulate planned separate receptions on July 14, the French national holiday commemorating the fall of the Bastille prison in 1789. One reception will be held at his residence in West Jerusalem

and the other at a church in the eastern sector.

"We have done it this way for 20 years and all the other countries except one are doing the same," he said. He declined to comment further.

Mr. Kollek made his decision to boycott the consulates after attending the U.S. reception on Sunday. Savannah Meyers, the mayor's spokesman, said that France had not been singled out, but that the July 14 celebration was the next event scheduled.

"Today's been fighting this for many years and he's decided the time has come to do something," said Mr. Meyers. "He thinks the consulates are here to try and bring groups together, not keep them separate. This doesn't mean they have to accept Israeli rule but it does mean accepting that Jerusalem is one city and should not be separated again."

But a Palestinian newspaper editor, Dawoud Kattab, said the separate receptions were symbolically important to Palestinians.

BRAZIL: Crisis, Disorder

(Continued from Page 1)

finance minister's program was strongly criticized at a meeting in São Paulo last week with members of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party.

Mr. Bresser Pereira was nominated for the job by the party's national leadership, of which he is a member.

"Political support for the new economic plan is hanging by a thread," said Francisco Lopes, an economist who helped draft Mr. Bresser Pereira's program.

A caucus of 46 deputies and eight senators representing the left minority of the party issued a manifesto Sunday in Brasília calling on the party to break with the Sarney government.

Senator Mario Covas, the anti-Sarney leader, said, "If we have to choose between the government, and the people, I will stay with the people."

The Democratic Movement Party has been the majority party in the Sarney government. A split would undermine political support for Mr. Sarney in the National Congress and in a constituent assembly now writing a new constitution.

The party leftists said they would take part in a rally Tuesday in Brasília calling for shortening Mr. Sarney's presidential term, which is for six years, by holding a new presidential election next year. Mr. Sarney took office in 1985.

Mr. Sarney's political arch-enemy, Leonel Brizola, the former governor of Rio de Janeiro State, and the leftist labor movement identified with the Worker's Party of Luis Inacio da Silva.

Mr. Sarney has received unusual public signs of support recently from military leaders and Brazil's Roman Catholic bishops, who condemned violence.

Polls last week showed strong rejection of the Sarney riots, with 55 percent of the respondents in one poll predicting a return of the military if social order breaks down.

Cairo Sprawls Into the Desert Squatters Build Shum Atop Garbage Dump

(Second of two articles)
By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

CAIRO — Cairo is gobbling up the countryside around it. On the west bank of the Nile, the wheat fields that stretched from the river-side suburbs to the pyramids 10 years ago have been transformed into a huge, congested urban sprawl.

A middle-class suburb is rising on top of El Mokattam hill, a cliff that separates the city from the desert in the east. In the waterless gullies of the hill and on the site of a huge former garbage dump, thousands of squatters are building rock by uneven rock, one of the city's worst slums.

Beyond the airport, in the desert, where in the mid-1970s the only signs of habitation were the tracks of army trucks and empty gun depots, there are miles of teeming streets and buildings.

With the city growing by more than 300,000 people every year — it now has more than 10 million inhabitants — the task of providing low-cost housing has been left largely to squatters, who are building their homes without permission or help from the government on land that does not belong to them. "Informal" housing is the bureaucratic euphemism.

It accounts for about 75 percent of the apartments built in Cairo during the last 10 years, according to a recent study by Abou Zaid Rashed, an urban expert.

The neighborhood of Boulak el Dakrouz is one of the largest "informal" settlements. It spreads westward from the Nile, barely half a mile (less than a kilometer) upriver from the French Embassy and some of the capital's most luxurious "formal" apartment buildings.

"It is home to about 800,000 people. There are 45 persons to a room, as the statistics put it. Fifteen years ago it was an expanse of vegetable farms."

Today it is a maze of three- and four-story houses facing each other across alleys that are rarely wider than three yards (three meters) and often narrower. There are no streets, no government schools or hospitals, no playgrounds or open spaces and no police station. Ambulances, garbage trucks and fire engines cannot penetrate.

There are plenty of mosques, and plenty of children.

The mosques, on every third or fourth corner, are little buildings with only the green minaret light in the evening and a coat of paint to set them apart from the ordinary houses. Many of them run schools and clinics.

Most of the children playing in the dust of the alleys appear to be eight or nine or younger. Several of the men condemned for the murder of President Anwar Sadat in 1981 had spent some of their lives in this warren.

The houses have been built by three or four families who own their apartments. The money came from family members with jobs in the Gulf.

The only authority here is the mosque.

A social worker in the Boulak el Dakrouz slum

the Gulf. An apartment costs about 5,000 Egyptian pounds (about \$2,500). These are people with bad luck, and the place they live in is a slum only because the most basic services are lacking.

The government, having failed to provide any infrastructure before the squatters arrived, has no authority in this "informal" city, said a social worker acting as a guide for a recent visitor. "A government that does not control the start of basic housing does not control anything," he said, adding, "The only authority here is the mosque."

Two men were marking off an irregular small space on the fringe of the quarter. They drove wooden stakes into the ground and linked them with white string — the first act of building an "informal" home.

Cairo, "the city of the 1,000 minarets," as it has been known for centuries, has its own religious geography, just as other cities have their social or racial maps.

An aggressive and potentially violent strain of Islamic fundamentalism is concentrated in the poorest fringe areas and the equally overcrowded and decaying old city, according to specialists. There is far less fanaticism in the rise of

Islam in the middle-class and well-to-do neighborhoods, they say.

As the women gathered for noon prayers at the Mustafa Mohammed Mosque in the affluent quarter of Mokattam one recent Friday, the scene was as serene as at any church in an upper-class neighborhood in Europe or America on a Sunday morning.

Middle-aged matrons in their Friday best wore scarves on their heads and subtly tailored, ankle-length dresses, some of them of shiny green silk and many obviously expensive.

Some arrived in taxis and others were driven by their husbands, who let them off at the ladies' entrance and then went to park nearby before returning to the men's part of the mosque.

A young man in a red polo shirt spluttered up on a scooter. He stopped long enough to let his bride, or sister, in demure Moslem dress, slide off the seat behind him. Then he roared off, presumably for worldly activities.

Some of the men were flowing white robes, many of them with an unmistakable city look closer to Saudi dress than to the much rougher galabias normally worn by Egyptians.

The mosque is named after Dr. Mustafa Mahmoud, the wealthy physician who built it some years ago. A Marxist turned devout Moslem, he has become an influential figure in Cairo by conducting a regular television program on Islamic topics. One of his themes is that all modern science and technology is consistent with Islam.

Behind the mosque, a handsome desert-brown building surrounded by trees, Dr. Mahmoud built a small park, a clinic and a school for "poor" from the "poor" neighborhood nearby.

At the clinic, which has the latest in expensive equipment, the doctors are volunteers and a consultation costs 25 piasters, the price of a glass of tea in a modest cafe. The school gives free tuition to university students, an invaluable service in an educational system so short of teachers that a student who cannot afford private tutoring does not have a chance.

More and more of Cairo's mosques, even the smallest, have begun to organize such services. This is seen as a powerful factor in the spread of their influence.

SCANDAL: Inquiries Plague U.S. Capital, Its Mayor

(Continued from Page 1)

which was always problematic at best.

Barely a week has gone by without the addition of fuel to the fire. A record snowfall for the decade came while the mayor was in California, and the streets went uncleaned, as the city's ambulance service failed repeatedly to respond to life-or-death calls.

Mr. Barry, whose wife once received expensive clothes from a city contractor, acknowledged having

visited a part-time woman in her apartment, after the woman's husband complained, a top citywide audit to the city's police department, an FBI undercover operation produced allegations of extortion and kickbacks in city contracting.

Most damaging, though, have been the latest charges: A federal grand jury reportedly began collecting evidence that Mr. Barry had used cocaine and maintained a sexual relationship with a convicted drug dealer. Allegations are that

the woman, a former city employee, was paid \$200,000 to \$250,000 to withhold information from a federal grand jury that investigated Mr. Barry in 1984.

According to sources cited by USA-TV and The Washington Post, the woman, Karen K. Johnson, and her brother made those allegations before the grand jury last week.

Mr. Barry has acknowledged a "personal relationship" with Ms. Johnson but denied buying cocaine from her. He has said he "knew nothing" about any cash money, which according to the allegations was paid by two of his friends who have received millions of dollars in minority contracts from the city.

Accusing prosecutors of trying to "run me out of office," Mr. Barry has filed suit to block what he charges are leaks to the press from federal investigators. U.S. Attorney Joseph D. Gonsky has insisted that the information must be coming from other sources.

Mr. Barry has vowed to improve the city services that have drawn criticism, but sometimes his responses have tended only to make matters worse.

Addressing the ambulance problem, for instance, he charged that poor people were using ambulances as a taxi service even while they drove "big, long cars" to sporting events.

Touring a city-sponsored center for the homeless, he told a mother of 14 who sought better accommodations: "Why don't you stop having all these babies?"

He has insisted that he was "being rather facetious" with the ambulance remark and "maybe I shouldn't have been."

He has insisted that he will be vindicated on all fronts, but his supporters are clearly worried.

Ronald W. Walker, a political science professor at Howard University, said he thought the white establishment might want to return to pre-home rule days, when there was no affirmative action contracting program to benefit black-owned businesses.

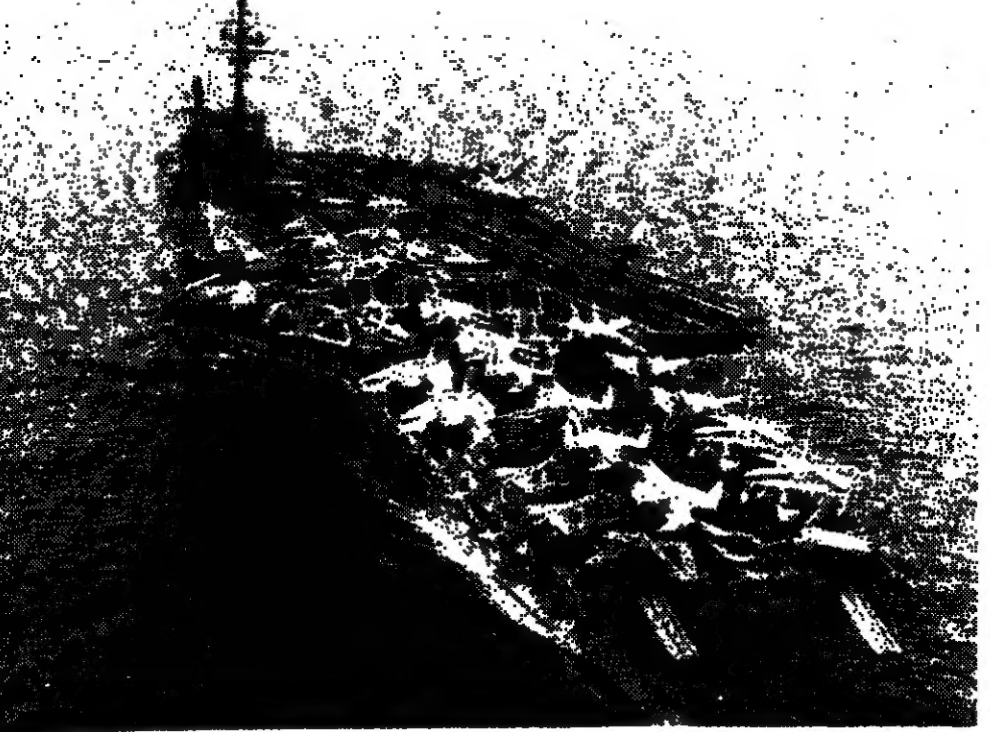
In the same way, Geraldine Brooks, a black supporter of Mr. Barry, said there was a perception that whites were seeking to take power from blacks.

On the other hand, Representative Julian C. Dixon, Democrat of California, said: "I don't see anything racially motivated, I see no evidence that DeGeneres thinks he does not have a case."

Mr. Dixon, who is black, heads an appropriations subcommittee in the House of Representatives that oversees the federal subsidy of District of Columbia operations, which is \$425 million this year.

The scandals came at an awkward time for advocates of the statehood bill. It is scheduled to be voted on Sept. 17 by the House. Nevertheless, Walter E. Fauntroy, the district's nonvoting representative in Congress, predicted that his bill would pass the House and that the scandals would merely give opponents an opportunity to make public statements concealing their true objections.

Those he said, are that the District of Columbia is "too urban, too liberal, too Democratic and too black."



The USS Constellation, the aircraft carrier from which U.S. fighter jets were launched.

GULF: U.S. Planes Sent to Counter Iran Missile Threat

(Continued from Page 1)

armed with weapons that could have knocked out the missile sites, officials said. Providing such air cover was an elaborate exercise, sources said, requiring launches of not only bombers and fighters but of refueling planes as well.

■ U.S. Explains Flights

A Defense Department official, referring to the naval warplane escort missions over U.S. warships and commercial shipping entering and leaving the Gulf, told Reuters in Washington: "It will be part of our precautionary operations to do this from time to time in the future." The official asked not to be identified.

Said another official: "It was not intended to be provocative. It was intended to demonstrate our ability to cover the strait with both fighter and surveillance aircraft."

Pentagon officials said Monday that there was no indication Iran

was preparing to launch the missiles when the F-14 fighter jets flew protective cover on Saturday.

Mr. Fitzwater said the jets were "in a command and control situation related to" the departure of the Stark, which was accidentally hit by an Iraqi missile on May 17.

"The Navy aircraft did do overflights over the Gulf related to the Stark's departure," he said.

"It had nothing to do with the Silkways. It was not meant to be provocative in any way. It did not infringe on Iranian air space and was in no way related to the Silkways."

He did not respond to questions on the readiness condition of the Silkways, saying it was an intelligence matter.

■ U.S., Soviet Discuss Gulf

U.S. and Soviet officials opened a meeting on Monday that reportedly focused on developments in the seven-year Iran-Iraq war and

prospects for a Middle East peace conference, The Associated Press reported from Geneva.

A U.S. spokesman, Chris Heize, said no statement or briefing was likely to follow the two-day meeting, which began in the Soviet mission to the United Nations. A Soviet source, who asked not to be identified, described the meeting, the third of its kind since 1985, as an "exchange of opinions."

Heading the two delegations were Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, and Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Middle East Department in the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Reports in Washington said that Mr. Murphy planned to seek Soviet help in steering through the UN Security Council a resolution calling for a comprehensive cease-fire in the Gulf war, and support for a follow-up move that would impose sanctions for noncompliance.

The British claimed that Syrian intelligence was behind a plot to smuggle a bomb aboard an Israeli airliner in London in April 1986. Syria denied the charges.

ARTS / LEISURE

Lacroix Taking Couture
Back to Camargue Roots

PARIS—Christian Lacroix, the new wonder boy of Paris fashion, is getting his act together. And what an act! With what will be the most widely anticipated collection in years, Lacroix will open Paris couture week at 2 P.M. July 26. The evening before, he will entertain the fashion press and pros during a cocktail party at his new couture house on the elegant Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré.

Instead of the conventional and ever so genteel Louis or Napoleon pom-poms that have dominated

HEBE DORSEY

Paris couture houses for decades, Lacroix went back to his roots—the rough and wild Camargue region in the south of France. With wide open spaces, the Camargue is France's closest thing to the American Wild West, with ranches, horses and gardeners, or cowboys, wearing wide-brimmed hats. Lacroix, who, during a recent trip to the United States was impressed with Santa Fe, said he wanted his decor to be a cross between Santa Fe and a Camargue ranch.

He called on the decorators Garouste and Bonetti, who among others things did the spectacularly unorthodox Le Privilege restaurant at the Palace nightclub. "I did not want a classic salon," Lacroix said recently between fittings. "Couture today is theater."

The designer was lucky. The house he moved into—most elegant with a huge garden at the back—had several arched salons which lent themselves perfectly to Lacroix's idea of a bullring. He had the walls painted in violently contrasting orange and fuchsia—"a combination that cheers me up"—with rugs to match. The ceiling is a blue sky, complete with a few white clouds. The walls are outlined with stark, black, flame-like friezes taken from Camargue folklore, and the furniture includes giant settees, each one of which can accommodate 10 people.

Other pieces of furniture have a ranch feeling but they are touched with an intriguing surrealist hand, while spindly wrought iron brings a Diego Giacometti finish. Here and there, a fun touch—such as a crazy stool, a tree trunk topped by satin quilting—and a reminder that one of Lacroix's most endearing traits is his sense of humor. Customers will have to have a sense of humor to accept changing in a couple of



Christian Lacroix and one of his Arlesienne designs.

cabins on wheels—like the ones used at French sea resorts at the turn of the century.

Surrounded with books on the Camargue, Lacroix explained that his collection, which will consist of only 55 models, also will be a tribute to his native land. While he cleverly kept a few of his signature

poofs, the most important silhouette will be the Arlesienne, or woman of Arles, whose demure native costume consists of a black or brown dress topped by a huge, criss-cross embroidered shawl. "I've tried to simplify," he said. "There won't be any ruffles or flowers but rather stiff fabrics for abstract dresses. "Although we have the bullfight

in mind, the results won't be Spanish gaudy," added Lacroix, whose grandfather was a bullfight specialist. "The spirit is different from Saint Laurent, who used the Spanish bullfight theme to the hilt. My folklore will be more subdued and more French. And more Provencal. Arlesienne don't wear mantillas in the ring but lace coils and restrained, severe colors such as brown and black. They dance to announce the corridos.

"There won't be any flashy, gold and red bullfighters' costumes. The only gold touches will be the gypsies of Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer."

Here, Lacroix was alluding to a famous gypsy pilgrimage in the southern Camargue. In short, he defined his collection as "a summary of my tastes, emotions and souvenirs." In an effort to pare down and purify, the exuberant Lacroix will open with a Parisian, chic little black suit, if only to show that he can do that too.

Meanwhile, the designer has gar-



Surrounded with books on the Camargue, Lacroix explained that his collection, which will consist of only 55 models, also will be a tribute to his native land.

A Jazzman's 'Interaction'

By Mike Zwerin

International Herald Tribune

YOU might say that Adam Rosenbaum is producing his "International Music Seminar" hand-in-hand with the city fathers except that there are also a few political uncles involved and sometimes it's not so handy. But the combination of central location, intelligent growth, a respected university, a community of hardworking *plebs* and a dynamic mayor has given Montpellier a reputation as a budding French Los Angeles.

There will be 46 jazz festivals, more than ever, in France between June and August. One of this year's additions, July 12-25, is the brainchild of this 32-year-old American, who calls Montpellier phenomenal. "I was looking for a place with an open attitude, that wasn't staid in its approach to the arts. Mayor Georges Frêche is sort of American—he's expansive, positive, wants to do the maximum for his city. But the department and the region are also involved and I don't understand French politics enough to evaluate all that."

"So I figure this gives me an advantage. I can just go in and say what I think. Everybody respects that. I try not to step on any feet. I'm not a businessman, but I'm not dumb. I'm open to all suggestions. I've invited French musicians like Daniel Humair to participate. I don't want to be a cultural imperialist. Everything just feels right. You know how it is when you don't have to think about something you do? Hey! I practice my guitar in the morning, go to the mayor's office in the afternoon and have dinner with management consultants, and I never have to check out my notes or make sure my alibis are in order."

Rosenbaum studied foreign languages (he speaks German and French) at the University of Michigan, music at the Berklee College of Music in Boston, filmmaking at New York University and attended the Guitar Institute of Technology ("above the wax museum") in Hollywood.

When he moved to Hamburg with a German friend in the early '80s, he worked in studios, and with jazz and rock bands, and wrote songs. After two years, he found he liked the feeling of what he calls "creative alienation" in Europe: "It makes you think, you're more awake, more sensitive. The doorknobs are different everywhere."

He was no longer comfortable with the American way of life when he went back to Berkeley to study arranging and to Los Angeles to play the guitar and teach at the Musicians' Institute. After organizing an MI seminar in London last summer, he formed his own company to produce the first in what he hopes will be a series of European music seminars.

The teaching situation in which he learned most was



Adam Rosenbaum

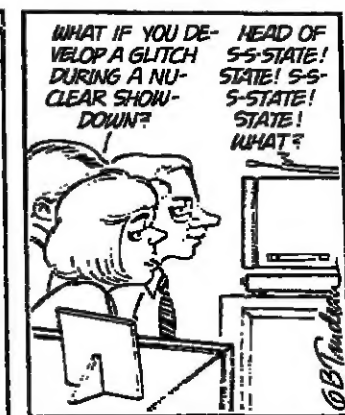
once having coffee with Joe Pass. This sort of thing is called "open counseling," and Rosenbaum believes it is "essential to handing down the tradition of communicative art. Bach walked 50 kilometers to see his Kapellmeister. Miles Davis went to New York to find Charlie Parker, Bob Dylan found Woody Guthrie. It can be described in Freudian terms—establishing a father-figure, and then killing him."

Rock-tinged jazz father figures like Pat Metheny, Chick Corea, Oregon, John Scofield, Gary Burton and Joe Diorio will be available for workshops as well as open counseling in Montpellier. They will also give concerts. The basic idea, according to Rosenbaum, is to "afford a unique opportunity for artists, students"—200 registered—"instrument manufacturers, music critics and the public to interact on many levels in the exciting south of France."

"Interaction" is the key word. "Hey!" he says. "I've been through the jazz educational mill in the States. The system is geared to give you the minimum amount of information so you'll come back next semester. The curriculum is photocopied, teachers often don't bother to learn the student's name. Some teachers show up for an hour a week, and I know one school that has a dead musician listed on their faculty. Intimidation is often inherent in the learning situation. You're the authority, they're not. You're the adult, they're children. It's dehumanizing. We will have no curriculum. It will be a completely open situation."

He believes a lot of Europeans will eventually leap at the opportunity to pay the \$300 tuition (plus room and board)—it costs something like \$10,000 to travel to the United States and study with such high-caliber people for a semester. This is only two weeks, but Rosenbaum guarantees maximum quantity as well as quality. He is talking to tourist officials about adding two weeks in Switzerland, and he'd like to see at least 47 jazz festivals in France next summer.

DOONESBURY



GENERAL NEWS

Albania Gradually Moves Toward Ties With West

By David Binder

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Communist leadership of Albania, moving gradually out of a long period of self-imposed isolation, will establish diplomatic ties with West Germany this month, according to officials in Bonn and Washington. This and other diplomatic moves by Albania appear to be opening the country more to the West, while it maintains a coolness toward Soviet-bloc nations. But there seems to be no prospect of a warming toward the United States.

In a speech June 25 in Tirana, the capital, President Ramiz Alia said negotiations began three years ago between Albania and West Germany were "being concluded." At the same time, Mr. Alia invited Britain to open talks on establishing diplomatic ties, saying it was time to unfreeze the relationship after a break between the two nations 41 years ago.

His overture to the two countries appears to indicate that Albania has given up its extravagant claims for reparations from West Germany as well as demands for the uni-

lateral return of Albanian gold sequestered by Britain, France and the United States at the end of World War II.

A decade ago, Tirana was insisting that West Germany owed it \$4.5 billion in damages from the wartime occupation of Albania by Hitler's armies, a claim the Bonn government rejected. Though it has paid no reparations, West Germany apparently is preparing to make some generous investments in Albania.

The issue of the Albanian gold, valued at about \$36 million, is complicated by a British claim for compensation that arose from the Corfu Channel incident, in which 38 sailors were killed when two British destroyers struck mines near the coast of Albania in 1946. A World Court decision later favored awarding the compensation to Britain, but Albania disclaimed responsibility for the mining.

The incident led to the breach in relations between the two nations. The United States ended relations with Albania about the same time, in protest against harassment of American diplomats by the newly established Communist government.

Paul Fromm, 80,
Vintner, Patron
Of Music, Is Dead

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Paul Fromm, 80, a wine merchant and philanthropist whose foundation at Harvard University helped nurture the creativity of nearly 150 contemporary American composers, died Saturday.

In 1952, he established the Fromm Foundation at Harvard. It has focused on individual artists, works and musical events, rather than on institutions. In addition to commissioning scores, Mr. Fromm subsidized recordings, gave awards and sponsored radio programs and seminars for composers and critics.

He was born in Kitzingen, Germany, a fifth-generation member of a family of vintners. Mr. Fromm emigrated to the United States in 1938 and was naturalized in 1944, four years after settling in Chicago, where he started the Great Lakes Wine Co.

In an interview in 1984, he said: "I always planned to support composers. I just had to wait until I could afford it."

"I do not like to think of art as a commodity. I have always thought that you cannot have any healthy musical culture without placing the composer in the center of musical life."

Talks between London and Tirana on the gold and the Corfu Channel claims began two years ago, but now Mr. Alia seems to be saying the two governments should move on and discuss resumption of diplomatic relations.

Britain will take up the Albania issues with the United States before sounding out Tirana on Mr. Alia's overture, an administration official said.



Ramiz Alia

In the last dozen years the United States has periodically proposed holding talks with Albania with an eye toward reestablishing ties, but has been rebuffed by Tirana. The Soviet Union has made similar proposals and also has been rebuffed.

Like his predecessor, Enver Hoxha, who died in 1985, Mr. Alia seems determined to keep the two superpowers at arm's length, while steadily broadening contacts with other countries in the East and West.

The rationale for this, repeatedly expressed by Mr. Hoxha and now also by Mr. Alia, is the assertion that the Soviet Union and the Unit-

ed States grossly interfered in Albanian affairs in the past and would likely do so again.

In the last four years, Albania has improved relations with Italy, France, Greece, Algeria, Romania and more recently, Turkey. In each case, Albania has sought to improve its foreign economic ties and to bring more modern technology into the country.

In light of this gradual emergence from a shell of hostility toward much of the rest of the world, the only anomaly in Albania's current foreign relationships involves its neighbor, Yugoslavia.

In his speech June 25, Mr. Alia heaped scorn on the Belgrade government, saying that "Yugoslavia is to blame for the fact that bilateral relations are burdened by complex and insoluble problems."

He then referred to the problems of Kosovo, the autonomous region of the Yugoslav republic of Serbia. The area has been the scene of repeated nationalist demonstrations by ethnic Albanians who constitute the majority of the region's population. There are almost two million ethnic Albanians in Yugoslavia, most of them residing in Kosovo. Albania's population is three million.

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Cooperating Is Better

Sales of submarine propeller equipment to the Soviet Union by companies in Japan and Norway rightly arouse congressional fury. The crime was outrageous and the punishment by Tokyo and Oslo seemed patly by comparison. But imposing American sanctions, as a Senate amendment to the trade bill would do, is not the answer. Cooperating to fix the damage, as now proposed by the two allies, is the better start.

Over several years, Japan's Toshiba and Norway's Kongsberg sold Moscow machinery to produce quiet propellers for submarines, thus making detection more difficult. They violated a pact among NATO countries and Japan, as well as laws of these countries, to keep strategic equipment out of Communist hands. Toshiba and Kongsberg could have been punished more harshly if the full extent of their violations had been discovered before their governments' statutory time limits expired.

Yet if anger and dismay in Washington are warranted, imprudence is not. Toshiba's role makes the propeller case a juicy target for protectionists in Congress. That company perfectly embodies Japan's enormous success with electronic exports.

The Senate amendment aims to shut out most imports from Toshiba and Kongsberg for two to five years, and allows the

United States to seek civil damages. The vote was an overwhelming 92 to 5.

Such is the appeal of retaliation — but these measures would hurt America and the alliance. U.S. sanctions would invite a destructive free-for-all among allies, each seeking redress for any offense.

The more constructive response depends on cooperation, not retaliation.

First, repair the damage. It may cost billions to develop new anti-submarine techniques. Japan and Norway have expertise in anti-submarine warfare and properly offer to share in the effort and cost.

Second, tighten the alliance's monitoring of strategic exports and prosecution of violators. No controls are foolproof if there is big profit in breaking them. But Japan and Norway and the companies are undertaking to make theirs more effective, as should others.

In response to the propeller affair, some Republican representatives staged a sledgehammer attack on a Toshiba radio outside the Capitol. That appropriately reflects the destructive spirit of the Toshiba amendment and much else that is wrong with the trade bill that is now before the Senate. Sledgehammer politics may play well on the evening news, but it is no way to run an alliance or work out the problems of trade policy.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Running 'Against Moscow'

By one measure at least, Mikhail Gorbachev's program of economic reform has been a roaring success. He has got not only a good number of Russians but also a large corps of foreign observers to identify him as the good guy and the Soviet Union's "enormous and entrenched bureaucracy" as the villain. No doubt some of the foreign analysis rests on a superficial analogy made to the leader vs. bureaucracy struggle in democratic countries, what has become a white hat vs. black hat struggle in the public mind. From their own recent experience, after all, Americans can appreciate the political considerations that induce a new chief executive to campaign against the permanent bureaucracy. Presidents Carter and Reagan ran "against Washington." Mr. Gorbachev runs "against Moscow."

But there is a difference: the purpose has been to mobilize a larger constituency behind the leader's initiatives. The drama in the Soviet context is that the larger constituency, the Soviet public, is a stranger in the role.

Having talked up reform for two years, Mr. Gorbachev took a program to the Central Committee the other day. The results suggest that it is still an uphill battle. He got the Central Committee to add some of his people to the Politburo, but none of the doubters on the Politburo lost their places.

Major reform decrees were accepted, but not all of them, and issues of moving from decree to deed lie ahead. Mr. Gorbachev conceded that so far his reforms have had only "insignificant" effects. Now he seeks to advance from exhortation to institutional change. A leading adviser added that to effect such change by evolutionary methods would not work: "Radical" steps are required. Radical steps guarantee resistance.

Many Westerners cheer Soviet reform on. Liberals see it as a force to soften the system and sharpen appetites for consumerism, democracy and détente. Conservatives see validation of the superiority of free enterprise. Nobody is much of a mind to rain on the parade by suggesting that, with the results of reform, the Kremlin might become a more unremitting global competitor.

A prior question, however, has to preoccupy Mr. Gorbachev. Is it feasible for a ruling Communist Party to expect that, by decrees formally redistributing powers within the economy, it can unleash grass-roots initiative while still retaining central political control? Not just the fate of the bureaucracy — the designated bad guy — is at stake, but the whole nature of the Soviet system. What Mr. Gorbachev has set out to do is very bold, and the historical odds are against him.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

No to the Pharaonic Tank

The Defense Department has agreed in principle to let Egypt build a plant to produce the M-1A1, the most modern version of the U.S. Army's main battle tank. Even though America, after the Camp David peace accords, became a principal source of arms for Egypt, co-producing the M-1 makes little sense for Cairo or Washington.

• The M-1 embodies almost everything the U.S. Army knows about how to make tanks. None has yet been sold abroad. Letting the tanks be assembled in Egypt will inevitably hasten leakage of the secrets of their construction.

• The M-1A1, the latest version of the M-1, has a more powerful gun designed to defeat improved Soviet tanks that have not yet even been fielded. It is foolish for the United States to export its most advanced arms to countries that do not need them.

• Egypt plans to build 1,000 or more M-1A1s. Against whom are they to be deployed? America has no desire to see them used against Israel. As for Libya, Chad convincingly demonstrated in March at Qaddafi Daoum that anti-tank missiles mounted on jeeps suffice to defeat Libyan tank forces. Unless Egypt expects a Soviet invasion, what military need justifies such a fleet?

The Defense Department's answer, in essence, is that the Egyptian military is a source of stability in Egyptian society and its wishes should be heeded. Egyptian generals want the M-1A1 as a matter of national pride, understandably seek to produce the most advanced tank available, and would buy from the French or British if thwarted.

As for safeguarding the M-1's technology, the Pentagon says all sensitive items

would still be fabricated in the United States. Besides, by the time the Egyptians get into production, the U.S. Army will be developing more advanced tanks.

But predictions of the M-1's obsolescence may be premature. Because of a rigid procurement system, it took the army 20 years to field the M-1. If that is any precedent, the army will be relying on M-1 technology for many years. Why risk compromising it?

Just because some generals like the fanciest possible weapons does not mean the M-1 is the best tank for Egypt. M-60 tanks, which the M-1 succeeds, are still in active service with the U.S. and Israeli armies. Egypt, a poor country, could buy three of the latest-model M-60s for the price of one M-1; and the M-60 is cheaper to operate. Squandering resources on gold-plated weapons is likely to be a source of social instability.

The bulk of U.S. foreign military aid goes to Israel and Egypt. Instead of spending the money wisely, both recipients seem to gamble on single wonder weapons. Egypt seeks military prestige as the producer of the M-1; Israel has invested a disproportionate effort in a home-designed fighter plane, the Lavi.

Both ambitions may be excessive. Israel has the economic capacity to build its own excellent tank, the Merkava, but will be stretched by building its own fighter, and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin is openly expressing doubts about the Lavi. Egypt needs to develop its civilian economy, not invest in main battle tanks designed for Armageddon in Central Europe. The United States would do better to encourage second thoughts by both countries.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

A Cautious Revolutionary

In China, less than 40 years into its revolution, reforms have swiftly uncovered the native entrepreneurial instincts of the Chinese. The Soviet Union, well educated through its people formally are, has spent 70 years waiting for orders from the Politburo. It has yet to learn how to do things for itself.

A lot of people have an interest in Russia never learning that trick. The apparition of the country's only permitted party, and the government bureaucracy which the party supervises, do not relish losing the do-this-build-that powers which make life fun for them and which provide so many kickbacks

for the permissions they grant. Workers in factories that cannot pay their way will hate being told by Mikhail Gorbachev that this means lower wages and, possibly, no jobs.

His proposed reforms are still heavily weighed down by caution: caution about what he can get past his party; caution, probably, in his own breast. He knows that, if he fails, Russia will fall out of the ranks of the world's great powers. He may fear that, if he succeeds, some areas (the Baltic region, Georgia, Armenia) will fare much better than Russia, and that the party will no longer run the whole show. Which is not the sort of revolution Mr. Gorbachev has in mind.

—THE ECONOMIST (London)

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Yes, Escorting Kuwaiti Tankers Is Risky

By Drew Middleton

WASHINGTON — The White House is moving toward the escort of Kuwaiti tankers, flying the American flag, by U.S. Navy warships in the Gulf. Perhaps government spokesmen have gone too far in downplaying the dangers.

There is a risk, and it lies not in the nature of the weapons guarding the Iranian coastline but in the unpredictability of the government in Tehran.

The weapons are formidable enough. Iran has acquired 10 Silkworm surface-to-surface missiles from China. A hit would do far more damage than the Exocet that hit the frigate Stark.

A second weapon to which little attention has been paid is the mine. At the moment, the U.S. Navy has no plans to send minesweepers into the Gulf (where the Soviet Union has three minesweepers). Presumably it will depend on helicopters equipped for detecting and exploding mines.

The Iranian air force is the final weapon. Seven years of war against a quantitatively and qualitatively superior Iraqi air force have reduced numbers of planes and pilots. But it is not unlikely that the Iranians will modify some of their remaining aircraft to carry mines that can be dropped in front of the tankers and their escorts making their way up the Gulf or off the coast of Kuwait.

Iran thus has a potential for a surprise attack with which to react to the American initiative. How and where these forces, as a whole or in part, will be used is the key issue. The United States is not dealing with a rational government in Tehran but with leaders prepared to take enormous risks to hurt and embarrass "the Great Satan."

Recent history in the Middle East is marked by suicide operations that killed many Americans, such as the October 1983 car bombing in Lebanon that killed 241 sleeping marines. Countless other smaller but successful operations can be cited.

There may well be, as some experts believe, cool heads counseling prudence in Tehran. They reportedly advise restricting the Revolutionary Guards, some of whom patrol the Gulf in motor boats armed with rockets and torpedoes. They also advocate a more vigorous land campaign in northern Iraq, where last month the Iranians claimed significant victories. (These claims, like all others emanating from the two capitals, are not confirmed by independent observers.)

As the U.S. Navy readies itself, what seems a rather ponderous manner, for its venture into the Gulf, it would be well for both the administration and its congressional and other critics to concentrate on the administration's basic motivations.

Clearly, traffic through the Gulf must move unhindered by either side in the war. If the flow of oil were shut off, the industry of the majority of America's NATO allies would slow and eventually stop. This would be a most serious blow to the alliance and the Western position in the world.

Fear of the establishment of Soviet power in the Gulf is another and equally powerful motivation. Mikhail Gorbachev has been feeding platitudes to the West with such success that many have forgotten that a foothold on the Gulf has been a Russian policy objective since the time of Peter the Great.

Soviet diplomacy has been busy playing both ends against the middle. Yuri Vorontsov, Moscow's first deputy foreign minister, recently visited Tehran and Baghdad. The Iranians were told that the Soviet Union had no common interests with

the United States in the Gulf or anywhere else. The Iraqis were informed that the Soviets backed their efforts to end the Gulf war.

Past experience indicates that the Soviets want the war to go on. Quite apart from their arms sales to Iraq, which provide about 70 percent of that country's weaponry, the Soviets, in the Gulf and in any other quarter of the world, have an ideological interest in turbulence and instability. Such conditions encourage the infiltration of Communist political agents and the formation of effective Communist parties seeking power.

It should be kept in mind that although rulers change, national objectives do not. The Iran-Iraq war has provided the Soviet Union with yet another

opportunity to splash in the waters of the Gulf. Superficially, this is almost as risky for the Soviets as it is for the United States. Soviet ships and aircraft will have no friendly bases in the region. In a pinch, the United States would, indeed, Saudi Arabia is finally showing signs of allowing its AWACS planes to operate in the airspace of the southern Gulf.

Should that agreement be formalized and should the United States obtain the use of Masrah Island off the coast of Oman for patrol planes and combat fighters, two essentials for successful air-sea operations appear fairly secure. Nonetheless, sea operations are risky. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and his supporters would certainly leave Tehran to the mercy of American bombers if they could sink one U.S. Navy ship in the Gulf.

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Naval Power Is a Mismatch for the Iranian Challenge

AMERICAN concentration on sophisticated military defenses in the Gulf is largely irrelevant, since the Iranians do not intend to attack head-on. And their primary means of striking at America is political, rather than military.

Look at U.S. military plans and the public debate over them. The tendency is to concentrate on the most sophisticated threat: the Iranians have

Are Gunboats Needed?

THERE may be overriding geopolitical reasons for new militancy in the Gulf. From the point of view of oil supplies, however, we need not go beyond established doctrine, first proclaimed by President Carter, that the Gulf must remain open to international commercial traffic.

America's allies, who are far more dependent on Middle East oil, are apparently far less concerned about a disruption. They have publicly accepted the new policy, but none has encouraged it or is now actively supporting it. The same goes for the nonbelligerent Gulf producers, other than Kuwait. There is an acknowledged risk factor in the new Gulf policy. To take this risk for the purpose of protecting access to oil may be unwarranted as long as there is no tangible threat to its flow.

—John H. Lichtblau, president of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, writing in The Washington Post

You Can't Just Bug Out

THE FACT is, America has agreed to reflag and escort 11 Kuwaiti tankers. To renege would destroy what remains of U.S. credibility after Beirut and Iran. Congress, as usual, is quick to cite flaws in Ronald Reagan's policy but mute as to what it would do. Reflagging may not be the greatest idea since disposable diapers, but it's what we've got. Nobody has offered an alternative except to bug out in one guise or another.

The United States did it in Vietnam. It did it in Lebanon. It did it when it tried to ransom hostages. If everything it says turns out to be a bluff, America is on its way to becoming a joke.

—Syndicated columnist Jim Fain

The Kremlin Is a Major Player in the Middle East

By Robert G. Neumann

WASHINGTON — The Soviets have suddenly become a major player in the Middle East. They have achieved this success without firing a shot, or threatening to, and have thereby demonstrated that the issues of the region are primarily political and must be addressed by political means.

Take their approach to small and vulnerable Kuwait. To counter Iranian pressure, Kuwait has long attempted to draw in the superpowers. Asked for help, the Russians correctly identified the invitation as an opportunity for a significant but low-key expansion of their presence in the Gulf. They were aided by the negligence of the U.S. Coast Guard in letting a Kuwaiti request for American help lie unanswered for months.

Soviet activism is a fact not only in the Gulf. The Soviets have long resented America's successful efforts to prevent them from playing a prominent role in the Arab-Israeli peace process. They played into U.S. hands in the past by making themselves spokesmen of radical causes and refusing to make diplomatic relations with Israel. In case of a moment of weakness on the part of Syria's Hafez al-Assad, a Soviet ally and Yasser Arafat's most implacable foe, to strengthen Mr. Arafat by inducing the two most important splinter groups to rejoin the PLO. The Russians reined in Mr. Assad, whose

the Arab-Israeli conflict feeds recruits into terrorist activities, fans the flames of Islamic radicalism and puts into question the future of Israel. They understand that this is basically a clash between two nationalisms, Israeli and Palestinian, and that peace is conceivable only as a result of a compromise that will be fiercely denounced by some on both sides.

The Soviets are aware, as the United States seems unable to grasp, that no Arab state can negotiate such a compromise unless qualified, truly representative Palestinians accept it. These Palestinians are not found outside the PLO. No attempt by Israelis, Jordanians or Syrians to sponsor an alternative Palestinian leadership has succeeded. After all the blows it has received and inflicted on itself, the PLO remains the essential partner of any serious peace effort. Whoever attains major influence over it will have major influence on peace negotiations.

That is what Moscow has done. It chose a moment of weakness on the part of Syria's Hafez al-Assad, a Soviet ally and Yasser Arafat's most implacable foe, to strengthen Mr. Arafat by inducing the two most important splinter groups to rejoin the PLO. The Russians reined in Mr. Assad, whose

economy is in shambles and who faces opposition within the ruling Ba'ath party for being too close to Iran. With Saudi Arabia they brokered an improbable high-level Syrian-Israeli meeting, probably several meetings.

The Russians encouraged, again with Saudi help, a meeting between Morocco's King Hassan and Algeria's President Chadli Benjedid, and they have been attentive to a Saudi attempt to get the Soviet Union to cooperate tacitly with Saudi OPEC policy.

Moscow has strongly endorsed an international conference as a framework in which the Arabs hope to escape the stigma of another "separate peace" with Israel.

The United States and liberal Israelis, including Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, have also accepted the conference idea. But Americans and Israelis see a conference as a formal opening ceremony followed by bilateral negotiations without any conference whatsoever. Russians regard a conference primarily as a means for the superpowers to drive the peace process. They decide the idea that they would simply open the umbrella, let the Americans, Israelis and Jordanians have their way, and quietly fade into the night.

The Soviets hold key levers. Sub-

merging PLO representation in a Jordanian-Palestinian or joint "Arab" delegation is conceivable, with PLO consent, early in the proceedings. In fact, the more the PLO is recognized as an equal partner, the more willing it might be to forgo formal Palestinian statehood and accept some form of association with Jordan. Moscow will have considerable influence on this question — and on Syrian participation. The Soviets, more than America, have become movers.

It is hard to conceive that the White House would have the political will to take the major political risks in a new Middle East initiative. But the next president will surely be faced by this problem. Will he determine that America's vital interests demand a strong initiative, that Israel's future as a country and ally depends on defusing the demographic time bomb of its fast growing Arab subject population, that the PLO is an unavoidable party? And that Moscow has become a critical part of the Middle East equation?

The writer, a former U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan, Morocco and Saudi Arabia, is now director of the Middle East programs at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

An American Complaint: We've Lost Our Sway

By Richard W. Fisher

DALLAS — I was born in the 1940s at the dawn of America's global prosperity. With the Great Depression and another great war behind it, the United States emerged as the pre-eminent global power. During the next 40 years its economy propelled the world forward.

At home, it set the pace for the world in inventiveness, in creating jobs, in raising living standards. Abroad, it shaped the trading and monetary systems as master of a smooth-running, free-trading economy, custodian of a well-managed currency and financier of the world.

This is the world my American generation grew up with. And this, regrettably, is the world that is no more.

We have lost our way. Our claim to inventiveness and capitalist accomplishment has been surrendered to the Japanese and others. We were once the progenitors of a world order of free trade and stable monetary order. We are now its biggest threat.

Democrats campaign for the presidency on platforms of protectionism and economic nationalism. Their Republican counterparts preside over policies that have debased the currency, destabilized global trade in money and goods and set the stage for an inevitable demise in our economy and our prestige. They cannot balance the budget. They cannot even finance domestically our own government. They have led us into becoming the largest debtors in the history of mankind.

For a moment it looked as if Ronald Reagan would succeed. His persona revived our spirit. But he took a big gamble. He financed our renaissance with massive amounts of debt. Embracing untested supply-side theories, he borrowed from the future by leveraging the economy to the hilt.

Growth today, he said, would be financed tomorrow. The gamble failed.

A great nation simply cannot control its destiny without control of its financial wherewithal. It cannot, for example, lean on the Japanese when it is dependent, as we are, on Japanese capital to finance its economic growth, and indeed its social welfare system and its military. It cannot ensure stability in Latin America without providing the capital and materials necessary to keep these nations from resorting to non-democratic alternatives. It cannot fulfill the dream of responsibly removing nuclear weapons from its front-line defense in Europe when it cannot pay the greater cost of bolstering conventional weaponry and manpower.

Thus our destiny as a nation has come to a fork in a one-way road. Unable to go back, we can go forward in either of two directions.

One route contemplates an attempt to retain our prominence as leader of the free world. It is the immediately more painful alternative. For it requires that we get our economic house in order.

It requires that we eliminate our lenders in the only way it can be done: by cutting spending and raising taxes. It means tightening our belts severely. It implies slowing growth and a temporary recession.

A self-inflicted recession would be tough on Americans. It would be brutal for Mexico and other Third World countries that depend on U.S. growth. But if we work closely with allies, we could weather the storm. In return for us taking this bitter medicine, they must take up the slack by opening their purses and their markets.

For political reasons, it is doubtful that we will take this road. The president, blind to the fragility of his imposed upon the nation, still believes you can sustain a trillion-dollar defense and economic growth by borrowing from others. And no candidate to replace him, Republican or Democrat, has the backbone to call for the harsh measures we must take — including higher taxes and reduced social spending — if we want future generations to enjoy America's glory. They remember how easy it was for Ronald Reagan to defeat Walter Mondale with utopian economics.

This leaves the second course. It is to admit to ourselves and the world that we are no longer fit to lead. We have allowed ourselves to be overcome by the syllabics of debt and cannot bear to take the medicine. Thus we should notify our allies that we wish to relinquish our role as the fulcrum of global growth and protector of world freedom, and retreat into the status of an equal but not pre-eminent power.

In some areas, such as the defense of the North Atlantic, we would arrange to share our obligations on an equal basis with West Germany, France and Britain, and not as supreme commander. In other areas, such as the International Monetary Fund and the economic areas, we would hand the baton to Japan. In almost all world forums we would move out of the driver's seat and take a seat elsewhere on the bus.

It is impossible to estimate the damage to which acquiescence of this kind would demoralize the people of the Western world and encourage the Soviet Union. Still, selling the truth, better than living a lie. If we haven't

the will to stay on top, we must arrange for others to fill the void.

President Reagan and his potential successors appear to have chosen the second option. Maybe this is what the American people want. We can certainly live with it. Many of our global obligations are tiresome burdens.

It might be wiser simply to acquiesce. But, having grown up spoiled, I confess that the prospect depresses me.

The writer is managing partner of Fisher, Capital Management, and chairman of the Dallas Committee on Foreign Relations. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: That Tired Feeling

PARIS — Fatigue is the sensation of exhaustion a person feels after any intense and prolonged physical or intellectual exertion. If the muscular exertion is not excessive, the waste matter resulting from the using up of certain substances in the organism is eliminated without giving rise to the sensation of fatigue. If the strain is intense and prolonged, the elimination of the waste matter cannot be carried on fast enough. It accumulates in the system. Fever then sets in and disappears again only after sufficient repose has enabled the elimination to be effected. Equilibrium is established between the various bodily organs. If one organ works very much (the brain, for instance), and thus produces a large amount of excremental substances, it is requisite that the other organs should work less, in order to maintain the balance and avoid poisoning the system.

For Barbie, A Model Of Justice

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — According to the elaborate French procedure, the jury and the judges had to answer 341 specific questions on the guilt of Klaus Barbie. To 340 they said yes. The last question was whether there were mitigating circumstances, and the answer was no. Then sentence was pronounced: permanent imprisonment for crimes against humanity.

So the two-month trial of the 73-year-old Nazi whom the French call the "Butcher of Lyon" ended before dawn last Saturday. There is no longer a death penalty in France. Barbie had been tried for war crimes in absentia and sentenced to death, but he was hiding in Bolivia. The 20-year statute of limitations had run out on other charges that could have been made. "Crimes against humanity" was the only remaining legal charge that could be brought for his part in the Holocaust. He was given the last word before the jury retired. He denied all guilt, but added: "I fought the Resistance, which I respect, with hardness; but it was war, and the war is over."

He had refused to attend most of the trial, avoiding the terrible stories of the witnesses. He showed no sign of regret, contrition, even awareness of what the regime he served had meant. With stoicism, breathtaking composure, he relied on the ironic argument that he was being tried illegally because he had been brought by force from his refuge in Bolivia to stand trial in France, although with the agreement of the Bolivian government.

Indeed, the norms of French justice were applied with meticulous precision, demonstrating the contrast of the rule of law and the atrocities perpetrated by the Nazi authorities when they held sway. It was a bumpy road and a triumph for France. The trial could not bring back the dead or undo the suffering recounted, but it added a victory for the concept of government by law to the military victory that restored its existence in France.

There had been many complex fears before the trial was held. French collaborators had aided Barbie and his men, and Barbie's defense lawyer, Jacques Vergès, had given notice that he would seek to raise the whole story of shared guilt and shame. American counterintelligence had employed Barbie after the war, shielding him from prosecution and arranging his escape to South America. Massacres have occurred in other countries since 1945, and Mr. Vergès claimed that no one is pure enough to pass judgment on others for crime against humanity.

But in the end, embarrassment didn't matter. The trial was held with great dignity despite the wrenching emotions unleashed, and it served its most important mission, which was to history and to education. No cameras, radios or television are allowed in French courtrooms, although the proceedings were recorded on tape for the archives, sealed until 2007. Thus the press had the key role in fulfilling the trial's pedagogical function.

Like the jurors, most of the reporters were under 40. They found they had really not known much of what Nazism was about, what went on during the occupation and the war, how ordinary people were removed from ordinary lives to a world of nightmare and death. They realized that the aged survivors who came to testify had carried their horrors closed in their memories for two generations and needed to talk while they still could.

Tamar Goltz, an Israeli reporter, said she was deeply moved by the response of the young people, mostly non-Jews, to the unbearable knowledge that was spread before them. She paid tribute to the French journalists "who took it as a mission to bring out the truth, to tell what had happened, to provide the perspective."

But, she added, the trial had left her with a new sense of fear. It made her aware of "what a stomp it all was, how easy it had been to organize the machinery which took people to another planet inside a city that goes on living normally." For that reason, too, it was courageous of France to conduct the proceedings, and salutary.

The important lesson was not so much the Nazis' extraordinary evil but that it could happen with the participation of so many, the indifference of many more, that humanity has no guarantees against its vicious streaks except in its own conscience, for which each individual is responsible.

The defense had been free to raise any arguments, relevant or not. The prosecution had to prove its allegations. Finally, the weight of evidence, the weight of truth, the weight of decency won out. Barbie is right that the war is over, and the trial is over, but the effort for decency and justice must go on every day, everywhere.

The New York Times

1937: 'Cannot Hold Out'

LOS ANGELES — Faint SOS signals, in a voice so feeble that it was impossible to distinguish whether it was a man or a woman, were heard [on July 6] by a Pacific Coast radio operator in search of Amelia Earhart and Fred Noonan. The fourth day of the dramatic hunt for the flyers was one of

OPINION

Punching Holes in the Myth Of Gangster as Businessman

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — When the director Brian De Palma adds the ingredient of violence to his movies, his unit of measurement is the one in his hugely successful "The Untouchables," when Al Capone, played to reptilian perfection by Robert De Niro, hosts a black-tie dinner for his hoods. Peered to the point of violence by an associate's be-

Where De Palma depicted the mafia as statesmen-like profit-maximizers, De Palma shows Al Capone literally bashing heads.

havior, Capone pulverizes the associate's skull with a baseball bat. It is a stomach-turning scene, but before denouncing Mr. De Palma (as I have done for gratuitous carnage in movies like "Scarface"), note that an episode very like the one depicted actually happened. Mr. De Palma's "Untouchables" is a correct and corrective depiction of squalid creatures who often have tapped a vein of unseemly American tolerance.

The tendency to ascribe virtues to gangsters resurfaced in the 1970s in Mario Puzo's "The Godfather." Mr. Puzo's mobster was a sort of statesman, a law-giver outside the law. Played in the movie by Marlon Brando, there was something almost stately about the mafioso's physical movements, as there was about the rituals by which little people petitioned him for redress of grievances. Furthermore, a recurring theme of "The Godfather" is that there is a rough congruence between business values and gangster values. Gangsters are recognizable types — profit-maximizers protecting markets and enforcing contracts.

It was in the 1920s that gangsters became some of America's first celebrities. Capone had a flair for quips ("I don't even know what street Canada is on"), political philosophy ("When I sell liquor, it's called bootlegging; when my patrons serve it on silver trays on Lake Shore Drive, it's called hospitality") and even aphorisms ("You can get much further with a kind word and a gun than you can with a kind word alone"). But he was a grotesque brute and thus it is important to understand why, when he showed up at Wrigley Field, the crowd applauded.

In a brilliant stroke, Mr. De Palma opens his movie with a scene of Capone being bartered while toasting reporters eagerly gather moneys for their avid readers. Capone was a product of Prohibition, the 1919-33 ban on alcoholic beverages, but the gangster as superstar was a product of, among other things, journalism and other publicity mechanisms that

turned the 1920s into (the phrase is Fredrick Lewis Allen's) "the bullyhoos years." By now, Americans have, as it were, callouses on their minds. Americans are much more insouciant than in the 1920s to manufactured hysteria. In the 1920s, the decade that produced the (to the undiscerning eye) dullest president (Coolidge) produced a steady stream of publicity extravaganzas. National magazines had mushroomed, advertising and publicity agencies were honing their skills and, most important, radio had arrived. As Mr. Allen wrote, "The national mind had become as nerve before an instrument upon which a few men could play."

There was now mass production not only of goods but of ideas, facts, publicity. There was an exponential growth in the power to make people famous. There was a new fabricated thing: the celebrity.

Celebrities came from the world of sports (there has never been a decade like it: Babe Ruth, Bobby Jones, Jack Dempsey, Gene Tunney, Red Grange, Knute Rockne, the Four Horsemen), daring (Charles Lindbergh, Admiral Richard Byrd), entertainment (Rudolph Valentino, Rudy Vallee) and crime (Capone, "Legs" Diamond and others). Theories abound. Perhaps the nation's susceptibility to facts (made-up, cross-word puzzles) and fascination with celebrities had something to do with the disatisfying aftermath of the war. Perhaps the peculiar attitudes toward gangsters had something to do with the enormous prestige and crude popularization of science, which seemed to teach that God is dead and man is degraded far below the angels.

Certainly the gangster was an urban cowboy, tapping the perennial American sympathy for the untamed outsider. As Mr. Allen wrote, part of the problem was "the sheer size and unworldliness of the modern metropolitan community, which prevented the focusing of public opinion upon any degradation which did not immediately concern the average individual citizen."

Because that last point is still pertinent, it is notable that early in Mr. De Palma's movie a little girl is killed by a gangster's bomb, and late in the movie a baby in a carriage is caught in a horrifying cross fire. Mr. De Palma's demystifying point is that real gangsters are not (as in "The Godfather") pitilessly a danger to other gangsters. They are enemies of the innocent, with no claim on any kind of admiration.

Washington Post Writers Group.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'Pure Fiction' on Sorzano and the Cuban-American Lobby

Regarding the opinion column "The Contra Follies Are Still Playing in Washington" (June 27) by Flora Lewis:

Flora Lewis should have checked on the "report" she repeated in her column that José Sorzano "is said to have been named to the NSC at the insistence of former UN Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick." The further implication that Mr. Sorzano was kept because Frank Carlucci, the new head of the National Security Council, "has to take care to stay out of trouble with Mrs. Kirkpatrick."

This "report" is pure fiction. I advised José Sorzano not to resign his tenuous position as professor at Georgetown University to take the NSC job, where people like Flora Lewis will write such mendacious "reports" about him.

Alas, he cared as little about displeasing me as Frank Carlucci does. He resigned his position at Georgetown and has been doing a first-class job ever since at the NSC, where I am told Mr. Carlucci is very pleased with his performance.

While setting the record straight, it is worth noting that Flora Lewis is also wrong about the Cuban-American Foundation, of which Mr. Sorzano was also president before taking the NSC job.

The Cuban-American Foundation is not, as she said, "a right-wing organization of Cuban émigrés that is building a well-funded, vocal lobby reminiscent of the China lobby of the 1950s." It is a bipartisan lobby that very effectively represents the concerns of Cuban-American

on other grounds, as your correspondent usually acknowledges.

JULIAN THOMPSON,
Chairman,
Sotby's International, London.

Soren Melikian replies: Auction houses and dealers compete in standard capitalist terms, each trying to get the lion's share for sale. Dealers are free to buy or reject, as are auction houses. This time the Eskenazi show won hands down.

I fully agree with Mr. Thompson that auction houses are there to take in a wide range of objects. I, for one, am in favor of seeing them drop the de facto £400 minimum value barrier. It is all a question of packaging. The humbler wares just should not appear in droves in the more ambitious sales.

Reason to Be Reticent

Regarding the front page box "To the Press, Reagan and Thatcher Say Few Words, Very Few Words" (June 10):

The questions that reporters asked in Venice were out so late: "Mrs. Thatcher, are you going to win on Thursday?" "Mr. President, do you want her to win?" "Do you like spaghetti?" and, finally, the exhortation to "Say something" reminded me of a line from a Tom Stoppard play: "There is something scary about coherent stupidity."

H. WESSEL,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Call Sign 'Blue': The Story Of One Marine Who Cared

By Jay Sharbutt

GREAT FALLS, Virginia — The view from the road is of a two-story house, a cluster of cars owned by family members, a weary white mailbox by the fence and a knee-level television camera strapped with gray ducting tape to the mailbox post.

A polite, soft-spoken government security man meets the visitor at the fence gate. He says that the owner of the house is not in. There has been testimony that

has read "Catch-22," he even laughs. "It's one of my favorite books," he says. When he testifies, he praises Corporal Herrod to the skies. He says that the kid was an outstanding marine.

Word was that the marine brass was not pleased with the lieutenant's testimony, that they wanted Corporal Herrod nailed clean and hard, as proof that the marines would never condone anything like the My Lai massacre.

The lieutenant's court appearance is not long. Good luck, the reporter tells him as he leaves. They shake hands. The lieutenant says that he is headed home, to his pregnant wife back in Virginia.

The trial proceeds. Finally, a verdict, a surprise one: the corporal is acquitted.

Two nights later, at the marine-run Da Nang press center, the reporter gets a phone call. It is the lieutenant. He is still in Vietnam, at the transient officers' barracks, still awaiting a flight out.

"I don't think I'm high on the priority list," he says, sort of laughing. The reporter mentions this the next day to a friend, a young marine sergeant assigned to the press center. "They're messing with him," the sergeant says angrily. "That's wrong, dead wrong."

He assigns the reporter to "solicit" him a bottle of fine wine. Then, wine procured, the sergeant adjourns to consult a friend, an air force despatcher at the Da Nang air base. Late that night, the sergeant wakes up the reporter. "Get your jeep, we only got an hour!"

Much bustle, much confusion ensue. But with only about 10 minutes to spare, the lieutenant, still wearing his camouflage fatigues, is signed in for a flight headed to Okinawa. He will have no real transport problems once there. He shoulders his seabag and starts limping toward the waiting C-130.

"Sir!" shouts the sergeant who wangled him the flight. The lieutenant turns around. The sergeant whips him a picture-perfect salute. He gets one in return.

The reporter starts thinking. This is not a good ending. It's too Hollywood. He calls to the lieutenant. "Wait, do you need any after-crash mint?" The lieutenant laughs. "You guys are nuts." And he goes home.

The sergeant, Dale Dye, later became a captain. He now works in the movies. He was the technical adviser on "Platoon" and played an army company commander in it. He is doing fine.

The lieutenant, the one who testified for Corporal Herrod and whose call sign was Blue, did fairly well for a while. He made it to lieutenant colonel. But matters concerning Iraq, Contras and such have caused him no end of trouble; there appears no prospect for relief.

He and his family live in that two-story house here, the one where government security men's gate, screening visitors for Oliver L. North.

Los Angeles Times.

"If you love food, and are headed for France, Wells' book is a must." San Francisco Examiner.

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Patricia Wells is restaurant critic for the International Herald Tribune and an award-winning contributor to the New York Times. Order her new book today and capture the food magic of France.

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ANNOUNCEMENT FROM

THE ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Islamic Development Bank is pleased to inform all pilgrims (Hajjaj) that it has made arrangements for the purchase of 500,000 heads of sheep from SAUDI LIVESTOCK TRANSPORT AND TRADING COMPANY so as to sell these sheep, which conform to all relevant Sharia and health conditions, to pilgrims who desire to give authorization to the Islamic Development Bank to slaughter sheep on their behalf in the slaughterhouses designated for the project in Muna in the framework of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia "AL HADI AND AL ADAHI (THE SACRIFICIAL) MEAT UTILIZATION PROJECT". Under this project which will be implemented by the Islamic Development Bank in collaboration with the competent Saudi authorities, the Bank will slaughter and prepare these sheep for the benefit of poor Muslims, where the Fidyah meat will be distributed to the poor Muslims of the Holy Haram, and the surplus meat from other kinds of sacrifices will be transported by air, sea or land, whichever is more appropriate, and distributed to poor Muslims and refugees in Jordan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Chad, Gambia, Djibouti, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry, Lebanon, Mali, Egypt, Mauritania, Niger and Yemen Popular Democratic Republic. Payment for required sheep should be made through the branches of "AL RAJHI CO. FOR EXCHANGE AND COMMERCE" mentioned below:

This project stems from the concern of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to take every possible measure to extend assistance to pilgrims in the performance of their religious obligations and to facilitate the pilgrims fulfillment of the Hajj rites.

In view of the overcrowdedness observed at AL MOAISIM MODEL SLAUGHTERHOUSE during the Hajj season of 1403H, a factor which made it extremely difficult to ensure the full anticipated benefit, it has been decided that slaughtering at these slaughterhouses would be restricted to those who wish to authorize the assigned committee to slaughter on their behalf in the framework of the above mentioned project in order to facilitate matters for pilgrims and to achieve the desired benefit. This plan was successfully carried out during the Hajj seasons of 1404H, 1405, and 1406H. In addition, a representative of 30 or more pilgrims is entitled to attend the slaughtering on their behalf.

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has provided the slaughterhouses assigned for the project with the most modern machines and equipment for full utilization of the meat of sheep slaughtered there.

Any person wishing to authorize IDB for the slaughtering on his behalf may pay, as from the date of this advertisement, two hundred and sixty five Saudi Riyals (SR. 265.00) to AL RAJHI CO. FOR EXCHANGE AND COMMERCE. The payer will receive in return a purchase voucher duly indicating the type of sacrifice required, whether Hadi, Fidyah, Udhia or Sadaqa. This amount includes the price of one sheep and part of the cost of slaughtering, skinning, cleaning, veterinary services and transport of the meat to the deserving people.

For these types of sacrifice, (450,000) four hundred and fifty thousand vouchers have been prepared. Selling of these vouchers will stop once this number has been sold out. In view of last year's experience when all the vouchers had been sold out by midday of the first day of Al Adha Feast, we would like to urge all pilgrims wishing to delegate the performance of the slaughtering rite for Hadi (for Tamattu' and Qiran) as well as for Udhia to set out immediately to buy these vouchers before they are sold out as this is the maximum number the project can carry out this year before the sunset of the last day of Tashriq. However, after depletion of this number of vouchers, other vouchers pertaining to Fidyah (for committing a prohibition or failure to perform a duty) and Sadaqa will continue to be sold as it is permissible to continue these types only after Tashriq day. The number of these vouchers is (50,000) fifty thousand only as the whole capacity of the project for this year is (500,000) Five hundred thousand heads of sheep.

The voucher shall be issued to the purchaser after particulars, regarding authorization, are filled up at any branch of AL RAJHI COMPANY FOR EXCHANGE AND COMMERCE situated in Makkah, Medina, Muna, Ararat and all other Saudi cities.

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Southwest	4000	26	26 1/2	+1/2	
AT&T	3484	45	45 1/2	+1/2	
IBM	2174	17 1/2	17 3/4	+1/4	
IBM	1074	21 1/2	21 3/4	+1/4	
IBM	1074	21 1/2	21 3/4	+1/4	
IBM	1074	21 1/2	21 3/4	+1/4	
IBM	1074	21 1/2	21 3/4	+1/4	
IBM	1074	21 1/2	21 3/4	+1/4	
IBM	1074	21 1/2	21 3/4	+1/4	
IBM	1074	21 1/2	21 3/4	+1/4	

Market Sales					
NYSE 1 p.m. volume	155,610,000				
NYSE prev. close	155,610,000				
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	155,610,000				
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	155,610,000				
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	155,610,000				
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	155,610,000				

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
172.29	171.45	171.55	+0.10		
172.29	171.45	171.55	+0.10		
172.29	171.45	171.55	+0.10		
172.29	171.45	171.55	+0.10		
172.29	171.45	171.55	+0.10		

Mondays NYSE Closing					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
172.29	172.29	171.45	171.55	+0.10	
172.29	172.29	171.45	171.55	+0.10	
172.29	172.29	171.45	171.55	+0.10	
172.29	172.29	171.45	171.55	+0.10	

AMEX Diary					
Advances	Declines	Unchanged	Total Issues	High	Low
31	11	1	43	34.24	32.73
31	11	1	43	34.24	32.73
31	11	1	43	34.24	32.73
31	11	1	43	34.24	32.73

NASDAQ Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
254.31	254.04	254.04	-0.27		
254.31	254.04	254.04	-0.27		
254.31	254.04	254.04	-0.27		
254.31	254.04	254.04	-0.27		

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
AT&T	288	45	45 1/2	+1/2	
AT&T	288	45	45 1/2	+1/2	
AT&T	288	45	45 1/2	+1/2	
AT&T	288	45	45 1/2	+1/2	
AT&T	288	45	45 1/2	+1/2	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
97.97	97.97	97.97	-0.01		
97.97	97.97	97.97	-0.01		
97.97	97.97	97.97	-0.01		
97.97	97.97	97.97	-0.01		

NYSE Diary					
Advances	Declines	Unchanged	Total Issues	High	Low
71	52	1	124	34.24	32.73
71	52	1	124	34.24	32.73
71	52	1	124	34.24	32.73
71	52	1	124	34.24	32.73

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Buy	Sell	*% of			
29,270	45,587	1.33			
29,270	45,587	1.33			
29,270	45,587	1.33			
29,270	45,587	1.33			

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
2428.34	2440.30	2425.53	2427.17	-1.17	
2428.34	2440.30	2425.53	2427.17	-1.17	
2428.34	2440.30	2425.53	2427.17	-1.17	
2428.34	2440.30	2425.53	2427.17	-1.17	

Standard & Poor's Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
354.81	354.04	354.04	-0.77		
354.81	354.04	354.04	-0.77		
354.81	354.04	354.04	-0.77		
354.81	354.04	354.04	-0.77		

NASDAQ Diary					
Advances	Declines	Unchanged	Total Issues	High	Low
108	78	1	187	34.24	32.73
108	78	1	187	34.24	32.73
108	78	1	187	34.24	32.73
108	78	1	187	34.24	32.73

AMEX Stock Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
34.24	32.73	34.24	+1.51		
34.24	32.73	34.24	+1.51		
34.24	32.73	34.24	+1.51		
34.24	32.73	34.24	+1.51		

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Slips on Profit-Taking

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange posted modest losses Monday as investors took profits following a morning price lift from firm bond prices and a strong dollar.

Trading was quiet as some participants extended the Fourth of July holiday weekend. The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 7.17 points to 2427.17. Losing issues outnumbered gainers by 8 to 7, and volume totaled about 186.49 million shares, up from 179.60 million on Thursday.

Traders said that in the morning stocks got support from a rising dollar and firmer bond prices, while contending with resistance from sellers. When bonds and the dollar gave up some ground in the afternoon, profit-takers took hold.

The Dow was buoyed in the morning and aided in the afternoon by particular strength in one of its components — Texaco. The oil giant, which has filed for bankruptcy protection, advanced amid renewed talk of a settlement between it and Pennzoil, its adversary in a \$10.3 billion lawsuit over the acquisition by Texaco of Getty Oil.

Rising crude oil prices on the New York Mercantile Exchange kept other oil stocks firm. IBM posted a modest gain for most of the session.

Southland was the most active NYSE-listed issue, climbing 7 1/2 to 75 1/2 on news its controlling shareholders plan to take the convenience store chain private in a two-step transaction valued at \$5.1 billion.

Texaco followed, jumping 3 1/2 to 44 1/2. Pennzoil rose 2 1/2 to 79 1/2. Among other oil issues, Phillips Petroleum rose 1/2 to 17 1/2.

edged up 1/2 to 62 1/2 and Exxon added 1/2 to 93 1/2. Mobil rose 1/2 to 51 1/2. Occidental Petroleum added 1/2 to 37 1/2 and Schlumberger rose 1/2 to 47 1/2.

Among technology issues, IBM rose 1/2 to 165 1/2 but Digital Equipment fell 1 1/2 to 165 and Cray Research dropped 1 1/2 to 101.

Among other blue chips, AT&T eased 1/2 to 28 1/2. General Motors fell 1 1/2 to 80. USX rose 1/2 to 32 1/2. Eastman Kodak fell 1 to 85 1/2 and Merck dropped 2 1/2 to 174 1/2.

Sterling Drug rose 1/2 to 62 1/2 amid reports that Ronald O. Perleman, chairman of Revlon Group, has been accumulating shares in the company.

Gerber Products rose 4 to 52 1/2. The company's chief executive died Sunday of an apparent heart attack; it named a former chairman and chief executive, Carl Smith, as acting chief executive.

A. H. Robins fell 1 1/2 to 27 1/2. The company has accepted Rorer Group Inc.'s plan to merge the two companies. Rorer lost 1/2 to 45 1/2.

Stockholm Updates Dealing System
The Stockholm Bourse said Monday it had signed a contract with Tandem Computers AB, a unit of Tandem Computers Inc., for an automatic exchange dealing system.

The new system would be able to cope with unexpected increases in trade volume quickly and cheaply, it said. The contract is worth about 17 million kronor (\$2.65 million).

It said the Bourse has also signed a letter of intent with L.M. Ericsson for a data communication network as part of an expansion of the Bourse's information service.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>52</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Close</td><td>Chg.</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>52</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Chg.</td>	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. <td>Yld.<th>PE</th><td>5</td></td>	Yld. <th>PE</th> <td>5</td>	PE	5				

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.							

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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.</						

25%	DEB	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	1
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		
1974	1974	1974						1974	1974		

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.							

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
14%	18%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
14%	18%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
14%	18%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
14%	18%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
14%	18%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
14%	18%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
14%	18%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
14%	18%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
14%	18%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
14%	18%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
14%	18%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
14%	18%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
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14%	18%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
14%	18%	14%									

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.							

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.							

N											
14	27 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
38 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
50 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
62 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
74 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
86 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
98 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
110 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2
122 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2	130 1/2	131 1/2	132 1/2	133 1/2
134 1/2	135 1/2	136 1/2	137 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	140 1/2	141 1/2	142 1/2	143 1/2	144 1/2	145 1/2
146 1/2	147 1/2	148 1/2	149 1/2	150 1/2	151 1/2	152 1/2	153 1/2	154 1/2	155 1/2	156 1/2	157 1/2
158 1/2	159 1/2	160 1/2	161 1/2	162 1/2	163 1/2	164 1/2	165 1/2	166 1/2	167 1/2	168 1/2	169 1/2
170 1/2	171 1/2	172 1/2	173 1/2	174 1/2	175 1/2	176 1/2	177 1/2	178 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2	181 1/2
182 1/2	183 1/2	184 1/2	185 1/2	186 1/2	187 1/2	188 1/2	189 1/2	190 1/2	191 1/2	192 1/2	193 1/2
194 1/2	195 1/2	196 1/2	197 1/2	198 1/2	199 1/2	200 1/2	201 1/2	202 1/2	203 1/2	204 1/2	205 1/2
206 1/2	207 1/2	208 1/2	209 1/2	210 1/2	211 1/2	212 1/2	213 1/2	214 1/2	215 1/2	216 1/2	217 1/2
218 1/2	219 1/2	220 1/2	221 1/2	222 1/2	223 1/2	224 1/2	225 1/2	226 1/2	227 1/2	228 1/2	229 1/2
230 1/2	231 1/2	232 1/2	233 1/2	234 1/2	235 1/2	236 1/2	237 1/2	238 1/2	239 1/2	240 1/2	241 1/2
242 1/2	243 1/2	244 1/2	245 1/2	246 1/2	247 1/2	248 1/2	249 1/2	250 1/2	251 1/2	252 1/2	253 1/2
254 1/2	255 1/2	256 1/2	257 1/2	258 1/2	259 1/2	260 1/2	261 1/2	262 1/2	263 1/2	264 1/2	265 1/2
266 1/2	267 1/2	268 1/2	269 1/2	270 1/2	271 1/2	272 1/2	273 1/2	274 1/2	275 1/2	276 1/2	277 1/2
278 1/2	279 1/2	280 1/2	281 1/2	282 1/2	283 1/2	284 1/2	285 1/2	286 1/2	287 1/2	288 1/2	289 1/2
290 1/2	291 1/2	292 1/2	293 1/2	294 1/2	295 1/2	296 1/2	297 1/2	298 1/2	299 1/2	300 1/2	301 1/2
302 1/2	303 1/2	304 1/2	305 1/2	306 1/2	307 1/2	308 1/2	309 1/2	310 1/2	311 1/2	312 1/2	313 1/2
314 1/2	315 1/2	316 1/2	317 1/2	318 1/2	319 1/2	320 1/2	321 1/2	322 1/2	323 1/2	324 1/2	325 1/2
326 1/2	327 1/2	328 1/2	329 1/2	330 1/2	331 1/2	332 1/2	333 1/2	334 1/2	335 1/2	336 1/2	337 1/2
338 1/2	339 1/2	340 1/2	341 1/2	342 1/2	343 1/2	344 1/2	345 1/2	346 1/2	347 1/2	348 1/2	349 1/2
350 1/2	351 1/2	352 1/2	353 1/2	354 1/2	355 1/2	356 1/2	357 1/2	358 1/2	359 1/2	360 1/2	361 1/2
362 1/2	363 1/2	364 1/2	365 1/2	366 1/2	367 1/2	368 1/2	369 1/2	370 1/2	371 1/2	372 1/2	373 1/2
374 1/2	375 1/2	376 1/2	377 1/2	378 1/2	379 1/2	380 1/2	381 1/2	382 1/2	383 1/2	384 1/2	385 1/2
386 1/2	387 1/2	388 1/2	389 1/2	390 1/2	391 1/2	392 1/2	393 1/2	394 1/2	395 1/2	396 1/2	397 1/2
398 1/2	399 1/2	400 1/2	401 1/2	402 1/2	403 1/2	404 1/2	405 1/2	406 1/2	407 1/2	408 1/2	409 1/2
410 1/2	411 1/2	412 1/2	413 1/2	414 1/2	415 1/2	416 1/2	417 1/2	418 1/2	419 1/2	420 1/2	421 1/2
422 1/2	423 1/2	424 1/2	425 1/2	426 1/2	427 1/2	428 1/2	429 1/2	430 1/2	431 1/2	432 1/2	433 1/2
434 1/2	435 1/2	436 1/2	437 1/2	438 1/2	439 1/2	440 1/2	441 1/2	442 1/2	443 1/2	444 1/2	445 1/2
446 1/2	447 1/2	448 1/2	449 1/2	450 1/2	451 1/2	452 1/2	453 1/2	454 1/2	455 1/2	456 1/2	457 1/2
458 1/2	459 1/2	460 1/2	461 1/2	462 1/2	463 1/2	464 1/2	465 1/2	466 1/2	467 1/2	468 1/2	469 1/2
470 1/2	471 1/2	472 1/2	473 1/2	474 1/2	475 1/2	476 1/2	477 1/2	478 1/2	479 1/2	480 1/2	481 1/2
482 1/2	483 1/2	484 1/2	485 1/2	486 1/2	487 1/2	488 1/2	489 1/2	490 1/2	491 1/2	492 1/2	493 1/2
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530 1/2	531 1/2	532 1/2	533 1/2	534 1/2	535 1/2	536 1/2	537 1/2	538 1/2	539 1/2	540 1/2	541 1/2
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626 1/2	627 1/2	628 1/2	629 1/2	630 1/2	631 1/2	632 1/2	633 1/2	634 1/2	635 1/2	636 1/2	637 1/2
638 1/2	639 1/2	640 1/2	641 1/2	642 1/2	643 1/2	644 1/2	645 1/2	646 1/2	647 1/2	648 1/2	649 1/2
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734 1/2	735 1/2	736 1/2	737 1/2	738 1/2	739 1/2	740 1/2	741 1/2	742 1/2	743 1/2	744 1/2	745 1/2
746 1/2	747 1/2	748 1/2	749 1/2	750 1/2	751 1/2	752 1/2	753 1/2	754 1/2	755 1/2	756 1/2	757 1/2
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794 1/2	795 1/2	796 1/2	797 1/2	798 1/2	799 1/2	800 1/2	801 1/2	802 1/2	803 1/2	804 1/2	805 1/2
806 1/2	807 1/2	808 1/2	809 1/2	810 1/2	811 1/2	812 1/2	813 1/2	814 1/2	815 1/2	816 1/2	817 1/2
818 1/2	819 1/2	820 1/2	821 1/2	822 1/2	823 1/2	824 1/2	825 1/2	826 1/2	827 1/2	828 1/2	829 1/2
830 1/2	831 1/2	832 1/2	833 1/2	834 1/2	835 1/2	836 1/2	837 1/2	838 1/2	839 1/2	840 1/2	841 1/2
842 1/2	843 1/2	844 1/2	845 1/2	846 1/2	847 1/2	848 1/2	849 1/2	850 1/2	851 1/2	852 1/2	853 1/2
854 1/2	855 1/2	856 1/2	857 1/2	858 1/2	859 1/2	860 1/2	861 1/2	862 1/2	863 1/2	864 1/2	865 1/2
866 1/2	867 1/2	868 1/2	869 1/2	870 1/2	871 1/2	872 1/2	873 1/2	874 1/2	875 1/2	876 1/2	877 1/2
878 1/2	879 1/2	880 1/2	881 1/2	882 1/2	883 1/2	884 1/2	885 1/2	886 1/2	887 1/2	888 1/2	889 1/2
890 1/2	891 1/2	892 1/2	893 1/2	894 1/2	895 1/2	896 1/2	897 1/2	898 1/2	899 1/2	900 1/2	901 1/2
902 1/2	903 1/2	904 1/2	905 1/2	906 1/2	907 1/2	908 1/2	909 1/2	910 1/2	911 1/2	912 1/2	913 1/2
914 1/2	915 1/2	916 1/2	917 1/2	918 1/2	919 1/2	920 1/2	921 1/2	922 1/2	923 1/2	924 1/2	925 1/2
926 1/2	927 1/2	928 1/2	929 1/2	930 1/2	931 1/2	932 1/2	933 1/2	934 1/2	935 1/2	936 1/2	937 1/2
938 1/2	939 1/2	940 1/2	941 1/2	942 1/2	943 1/2	944 1/2	945 1/2	946 1/2	947 1/2	948 1/2	949 1/2
950 1/2	951 1/2	952 1/2	953 1/2	954 1/2	955 1/2	956 1/2	957 1/2	958 1/2	959 1/2	960 1/2	961 1/2
962 1/2	963 1/2	964 1/2	965 1/2	966 1/2	967 1/2	968 1/2	969 1/2	970 1/2	971 1/2	972 1/2	973 1/2
974 1/2	975 1/2	976 1/2	977 1/2	978 1/2	979 1/2	980 1/2	981 1/2	982 1/2	983 1/2	984 1/2	985 1/2
986 1/2	987 1/2	988 1/2	989 1/2	990 1/2	991 1/2	992 1/2	993 1/2	994 1/2	995 1/2	996 1/2	997 1/2
998 1/2	999 1/2	1000 1/2	1001 1/2	1002 1/2	1003 1/2	1004 1/2	1005 1/2	1006 1/2	1007 1/2	1008 1/2	1009 1/2
1010 1/2	1011 1/2	1012 1/2	1013 1/2	1014 1/2	1015 1/2	1016 1/2	1017 1/2	1018 1/2	1019 1/2	1020 1/2	1021 1/2
1022 1/2	1023 1/2	1024 1/2	1025 1/2	1026 1/2	1027 1/2	1028 1/2	1029 1/2	1030 1/2	1031 1/2	1032 1	

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INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Bulls Were Still Ascendant Worldwide in 2d Quarter

By LAWRENCE J. De MARIA

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The world's stock markets displayed their diversity and strength again in the second quarter, as global equities built upon their stunning gains of the first three months. Pullbacks by some markets that had been surging, such as those in France, were countered by signs of renewed life in others, like those in West Germany.

Taken together, prices of the world's stocks, as computed by Morgan Stanley Capital International Perspective, rose 5.5 percent in U.S. dollar terms in the second quarter. Few analysts had expected the 22 percent first-quarter gains to be maintained.

Still, despite some pockets of weakness, which many analysts ascribed to normal profit-taking, or the market rotation by international investors seeking currency gains, the global bull market in equities appears to be continuing.

Here is a summary of trends in the major markets:

NEW YORK — The United States is considered a bastion of political and economic stability — and relatively low price/earnings ratios of 17. When the dollar is stable and interest rates are moderate, foreign investors flock to American equities.

According to Morgan Stanley, stock prices in the United States rose 4.02 percent in the second quarter, fulfilling expectations of a consolidation after the 23 percent increase in the first quarter.

Fears over higher interest rates moderated as the dollar strengthened and Wall Street staged a steady rally most of June. The Dow hit a record high 2,451.05 on June 25 before easing back. It closed Monday at 2,429.53, off 7.17.

TOKYO — If trouble comes to the world's stock markets, many people expect it to start in Tokyo, where share prices have been going straight up and the average price/earnings ratio is a lofty 55.

Some experts, such as Paul Aron of Daiwa Securities Co., argue that Japan's conservative accounting methods deflate earnings and inflate P/E's. Others are not convinced and note that the Tokyo market has long been speculative.

Japanese stocks rose 6.86 percent in dollar terms in the second quarter, down from 27.1 percent in the first quarter. When measured in yen, second-quarter prices gained 7.33 percent.

But the market has been volatile. On June 22, the Tokyo Stock Exchange's 225-share Nikkei index plunged more than 600 points, comparable to about a 60-point drop on the Dow. On Friday, the Nikkei closed at 24,465.48.

Lawrence A. Kudlow, chief economist at Bear, Stearns & Company, said the Japanese stock market "is within 10 percent of a major top" and economic uncertainty makes it a poor bet.

LONDON — The London Stock Exchange, buoyed toward the quarter's end by the re-election of Margaret Thatcher's strongly pro-business Conservative Party government, rose 15.90 percent in the second quarter. In the first three months of the year, British stocks surged 22 percent. In pounds, the new gain was 15.19 percent.

Leon Brand of Merrill Lynch & Co. thinks that London will join Tokyo in trading in a narrow range. But Carl Adams, an analyst at Carl Marks & Co., a firm specializing in foreign markets, is bullish on British equities. "The fundamentals in the U.K. haven't looked this good in decades," he said.

However, with price/earnings ratios relatively high, some analysts are concerned the market may experience a rude shock.

PARIS — Stock prices on the Paris Bourse fell 11.15 percent in dollar terms in the second quarter and 9.99 percent when figured in francs — the worst performance among the major stock markets.

But many analysts are bullish about French equities, where the

See STOCKS, Page 13

Currency Rates

Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
American	1.00	Swiss	1.48	Yen	163.50
British	1.64	West German	1.36	French	6.55
Japanese	163.50	Italian	1.36	Spanish	166.36
West German	1.36	Belgian	1.36	Portuguese	200.48
French	6.55	Dutch	1.36	Swedish	136.76
Spanish	166.36	Australian	1.48	Israeli	1.36
Portuguese	200.48	New Zealand	1.48	South African	1.36
Swedish	136.76	Israeli	1.36	South African	1.36
Israeli	1.36	South African	1.36		

Interest Rates

Instrument	Rate	Instrument	Rate	Instrument	Rate
1-month T-bill	7.125%	3-month T-bill	7.125%	6-month T-bill	7.125%
1-year T-bill	7.125%	2-year T-bill	7.125%	3-year T-bill	7.125%
5-year T-bill	7.125%	10-year T-bill	7.125%	30-year T-bill	7.125%
1-month CD	7.125%	3-month CD	7.125%	6-month CD	7.125%
1-year CD	7.125%	2-year CD	7.125%	3-year CD	7.125%
5-year CD	7.125%	10-year CD	7.125%	30-year CD	7.125%

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1-month CD	7.125%	3-month CD	7.125%	6-month CD	7.125%
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5-year T-bill	7.125%	10-year T-bill	7.125%	30-year T-bill	7.125%
1-month CD	7.125%	3-month CD	7.125%	6-month CD	7.125%
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5-year CD	7.125%	10-year CD	7.125%	30-year CD	7.125%

Southland Will Sell Assets

7-Eleven, Cigo To Remain After Family's Buyout

United Press International

DALLAS — The founding family of Southland Corp. said Monday that it would sell a large portion of the company's assets to finance a proposed \$5.1 billion leveraged buyout. The company would keep the 7-Eleven convenience store chain.

Among the subsidiaries on the market will be Southland Dairies, one of the nation's three largest dairy processors; Chief Auto Parts, and Reddy Ice, the world's largest manufacturer of crushed ice.

Southland will retain its 50 percent share in Cigo Petroleum Corp., which it owns with Venezuela's national oil company.

With 3,556 outlets offering gasoline, Southland is the largest independent gasoline retailer in the United States.

Proceeds from the asset sales will help finance the two-stage proposed buyout, which began Monday with a \$77-a-share tender offer for about two-thirds of the company's common stock and all of a convertible preferred.

In a leveraged buyout, a group, usually management, borrows money to acquire a company and repays the loans with earnings of the company or sale of its assets.

Disposal of the assets also would allow Southland to concentrate on 7-Eleven, said Jerry W. Thompson, Southland's president and one of three sons of its founder.

"We want very much to sell all those operations in an orderly fashion as ongoing, profitable businesses," Mr. Thompson said.

Southland said it would retain its convenience operations, which include Southland, Page 11.

'Androsch Case' Rivets Austria — Again
More Charges Expected Against Chairman of Nation's Biggest Bank

By Ferdinand Protzman

International Herald Tribune

The Viennese know it simply as "the Androsch case," and it has been gripped by the city's scandal-hungry tabloid newspapers since 1978, when Kurt Waldheim was still the respected head of the United Nations and the rest of the world thought the sweetness in Austrian wines actually came from grapes.

But while other scandals have come and gone, the controversy centering around Hannes Androsch, managing board chairman of Austria's largest bank, Creditanstalt-Bankverein AG, has refused to die, and is back on the front pages again.

Last week, Austria's justice minister, Egmont Foregger, gave prosecutors the go-ahead to charge Mr. Androsch, 49, with lying in 1980 and 1981 to a parliamentary committee investigating purported kickbacks from the financing and construction of the Vienna General Hospital in the late 1970s.

On Friday, Creditanstalt's supervisory board voted not to suspend Mr. Androsch as chief executive. Then, members of the Austrian Socialist Party, of which Mr. Androsch is a member, and the conservative Austrian People's Party, which shares power with the Socialists, have been engaging in a donnybrook of imputation and allegation.

Members of both parties agree Creditanstalt has prospered under Mr. Androsch, but critics wonder whether he can devote his full attention to the bank.

Alois Moch, vice-chancellor and head of the People's Party, said the board's vote paid more attention to political considerations than to the needs of the bank.

Michael Greff, secretary general of the party, called the vote "public cowardliness" and said the board's members — the majority of whom are Socialist —

had given "a poor service" to the bank.

Mr. Androsch denies any wrongdoing, as he has since the first allegations were raised in 1978. Herbert Schachter, his lawyer, said Monday in a telephone

He was a relatively unknown tax advisor when Mr. Kreisky made him finance minister in 1970 at age 32.

But Mr. Androsch's precociousness, coupled with a bold, high-profile style and suave self-

Both political parties agree the bank has prospered under Hannes Androsch, but critics wonder whether he can continue to give it his full attention.



interview that while no new charges had yet been filed, "we certainly expect them soon."

"This has absolutely nothing to do with the law of the land," Mr. Schachter said. "It is politics and the long arm of Mr. Androsch's opponents reaching into the justice system."

The expected charges are the latest episode in the career of a man who once seemed almost certain to become Austria's chancellor.

When allegations surfaced that Mr. Androsch had financed the purchase of a 10 million schilling (\$780,000) villa in the posh Vienna suburb of Neustift am Walde with money from an alleged kickback scheme at the hospital, he was the wunderkind of the Socialist Party, serving both as vice-chancellor and finance minister under Bruno Kreisky. He was widely viewed as Mr. Kreisky's likely successor.

Financial acumen and Mr. Kreisky's patronage were the keys to Mr. Androsch's rapid rise

assurance, graced on the political opposition and alienated some Socialists.

"They disliked his arrogance," said one source in the Viennese financial community.

"He was correctly seen as the most likely successor to Mr. Kreisky," Mr. Schachter said. "And some people from the opposition decided to knock him down."

What followed were rumors that culminated in formal charges by Viennese prosecutors in 1980 that Mr. Androsch had gained personally from the construction of the hospital, that he had used some of that money to buy his house, and that he had evaded taxes. Proceedings were dropped and the charges were not proved.

Mr. Androsch joined Creditanstalt the same year. The bank's 6,000 employees appealed to Mr. Kreisky to name someone else, and politicians claimed the job was handed to Mr. Androsch to appease him for the loss of his crown-prince status.

EC Probes Dumping Charges

Korea, Japan Accused on Disk Players, Chips

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Community said Monday it was investigating allegations that Japan and South Korea were selling compact audio disk players and computer microchips on the European market at artificially low prices.

The EC's executive Commission said the investigations followed complaints from EC competitors. The two markets combined are worth more than \$1.2 billion a year.

If the Brussels executive body finds the Japanese and South Korean companies guilty of "dumping," as the practice is known, it could impose special import duties to bring prices into line with those charged by EC manufacturers.

The investigation into imports from Japan of so-called Dynamic Random Access Memory microchips is the second in the sector.

In April the commission began an inquiry into Japanese exports of another kind of microchip, the EPROM, or Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory.

EC companies complain that Japanese companies have boosted their share of the EC market for DRAMs, valued by commission officials at \$575 million this year, by dumping. In the case of one type of DRAM, Japan has 95 percent of the market, they say.

According to EC producers of compact disk players, Japanese and South Korean rivals increased their exports to the EC by 16 times between 1984 and last year.

The EC's merchandise trade deficit with Japan reached a record \$18.2 billion in the last fiscal year.

U.S. Minority-Owned Firms Face Prejudice, but Also Growing Opportunity

By Claudia H. Deutsch

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Cuban-born José Arriola is angry. It seems as though every time he turns around, he hears of another major corporation that wants to do more business with minority-owned companies.

Of another conference aimed at bringing minority businessmen together with purchasing agents.

Like most businessmen, Mr. Arriola, the 40-year-old owner of Avanti Press Inc., a printer in Miami, would like to see his 15-year-old company grow. So he calls those big corporations, and goes to those conferences.

What he finds, he says, is a willingness to parcel out "crumbs" — orders for internal brochures, for little posters, for jobs that are appropriate for a company starting out. But, he says, when he tries to talk about orders large enough for a \$35 million company like Avanti, he is cold-shouldered.

"If I were a WASP, this would be a \$100 million company," he said.

"They won't give a meaningful order to a Hispanic firm."

Charges like that reverberate throughout the minority business community.

Ever since 1978, when Congress mandated that any company doing business with the government must also do business with minorities, minority-owned companies have received a helping hand from the Small Business Administration and from corporate America in the form of small trial orders, seminars on basic business topics, low-cost loans and the like. This help has enabled many companies to grow from tiny, financially precarious firms into stable companies.

But the minority businessmen say that corporate buyers who give other small businesses a chance at big contracts confine minority-owned businesses to small, "safe" orders, no matter what their records for quality and delivery.

Most major companies have someone responsible for helping minority suppliers get into the procurement pipeline. And minority suppliers publicly pay accolades to

Fortune 500 companies such as Xerox, Polaroid, General Motors, RJR-Nabisco, Ford, Philip Morris and a handful of others, that have helped them when they needed it.

Big corporations 'won't give a meaningful order to a Hispanic firm.'

"Corporations are just not doing enough in terms of national contracts," said John F. Robinson, president of the National Minority Business Council, a New York-

Others accepted more orders than they could fill, and many buyers developed a one-sided, twice-shy attitude toward minority business that today's minority suppliers cannot overcome.

"Many buyers see I am small, and they are afraid I will not fulfill my commitments either," said Makonnen Assefa, the black owner of North American Supply Co., a four-year-old distributor of janitorial supplies in Hartford, Connecticut. The company had sales of \$600,000 last year but has not yet made a profit.

And Alphonso Whitfield Jr., president of the National Minority Supplier Development Council Inc., a consortium of major corporations that buy from minority companies, said, "All other things being equal, the minority entrepreneur is still prejudged that he can't perform the minute he walks through the door."

The overall result is that many minority businessmen keep going, but find that growth is elusive. Examples are easy to come by. Six years ago, Frederick L. Black-

mon, a black New Yorker, left a job in corporate sales with Trans World Airlines to start Classic Travel Consultants, which arranges corporate travel. Classic Travel has revenue of about \$12 million a year. Mr. Blackmon says he believes that, were he white, it would have five times that amount.

He says that a white colleague See MINORITY, Page 11

Peru to Further Restrict Payments on Its Debt

United Press International

LIMA — President Alan Garcia Pérez has said that Peru has exceeded a self-imposed ceiling on paying its \$14.7 billion foreign debt and will become more severe and strict about payment to creditors.

In a televised speech Sunday, Mr. Garcia said Peru had gone over a two-year-old limit of allowing 10 percent of export income for servicing the foreign debt.

He said the cost of servicing the debt had reached between 17 percent and 18 percent of export income, including payment of goods to the Soviet Union and other nations in lieu of hard currency.

Monitoring of the 10 percent limit on debt servicing "has to be more severe and strict," he said.

He did not define how Peru would further limit payments.

Peru, Latin America's sixth-largest debtor, has strained relations with its estimated 280 creditor banks, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund because of more than \$4 billion in debt in arrears.

The World Bank halted new disbursements to Peru on May 5, 10 months after the IMF declared Peru "indigible" to receive new loans.

Mr. Garcia, 38, a Social Democrat, imposed the 10 percent limit the day he took office in 1985, declaring that servicing of the debt was impeding development.

On Sunday, Mr. Garcia also lowered bank interest rates on loans and raised by 35 percent the minimum wage earned by about 1 million of Peru's 7 million workers. He ordered gasoline prices increased by 25 percent and raised taxes on luxury goods and services.

cal mass needed for a \$1.95 billion loan from creditor banks and has won the release of \$1,040 billion from the IMF. Reuters reported from Buenos Aires, quoting an Economy Ministry spokesman.

Jorge Elorza, the spokesman, said the agreement for the release of the IMF funds was reached in talks last week between Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille and IMF officials in Washington.

Mr. Elorza said details of an agreement reformulating targets for Argentina's standby program would be released on Tuesday.

Economy Ministry sources said Argentina avoided having to ask for a waiver despite problems in meeting targets on its fiscal deficit and monetary expansion in the first quarter of the plan.

Argentina in January reached agreement with the IMF for a \$1.35 billion standby loan plus a \$500 million disbursement to compensate for falling exports.

Sources said the compensation for falling exports had been increased but they could not confirm a newspaper report that it was put up to \$670 million.

Settlement Talk Boosts Shares of Pennzoil, Texaco

Reuters

NEW YORK — Stocks of Pennzoil Co. and Texaco Inc. rose Monday amid speculation that they might be moving toward a settlement of their \$10.3 billion legal dispute over the purchase of Getty Oil Co.

The speculation stems from a published report July 3 that the judge overseeing Texaco's bankruptcy protection proceedings would approve the retention of investment bankers for Texaco and its two creditors committees, analysts said.

Texaco closed \$3.50 higher at \$44.75 and Pennzoil rose \$2.75 to \$79.25 on the New York Stock Exchange.

But industry sources said the speculation might be unwarranted, as the judge was merely recognizing bankers Texaco had retained prior to its bankruptcy action. They also said settlement talks were unlikely until the Securities and Exchange Commission submitted its planned brief to the Texas Supreme Court, urging the state to hear an appeal by Texaco.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Safety Agency Fines Chrysler \$1.5 Million

WASHINGTON — The Labor Department on Monday fined Chrysler Corp. more than \$1.5 million for 811 alleged health and safety violations at its Newark, Delaware, automobile plant. It is the stiffest such penalty ever assessed.

Chrysler said it agreed to pay the fine, but officials in the Occupational Safety and Health Administration said Chrysler had not admitted to breaking the law.

Gerald Greenwald, chairman of Chrysler Motors Corp., called most of the violations "relatively minor electrical and mechanical safety-guarding discrepancies" that had been dealt with.

In a plant inspection in January, officials of the administration said they found 225 "willful" or deliberate violations of the law in which workers were exposed to hazardous levels of lead or arsenic.

Overexposure to lead can damage the central nervous system and, in sufficient quantities, lead to death. Arsenic also is a lethal chemical and a potential cause of cancer.

Last month, Chrysler and two executives were indicted by a federal grand jury in St. Louis, Missouri, for conspiracy and fraud charges for disconnecting odometers on cars driven by Chrysler officials and later selling the vehicles as new.

Chrysler's chairman, Lee A. Iacocca, last week apologized to the buyers of those cars, promising to

extend the warranties on the vehicles and to replace any that were damaged in testing.

The administration launched its inspection of the Newark plant, which has 4,000 employees, after concluding that Chrysler deliberately under-reported job injuries at it and two other plants in Illinois and Ohio in 1985 and 1986.

Shortly after the inspection started, Chrysler agreed to pay a reduced fine of \$284,330 for what company officials then called "record-keeping" violations.

Chrysler was also cited Monday for 48 violations of the "employee right to know law" by deliberately not telling workers of dangerous chemicals in their work areas.

GM Will Check Reports Of Mileage Tampering

PONTIAC, Michigan — General Motors Corp. said Monday it would investigate reports that some workers replaced or turned back odometers to conceal excess mileage run up by managers on test drives.

The Oakland Press, a Michigan newspaper, reported Sunday that unidentified GM Truck & Bus Group employees at the Pontiac West plant said they were asked by supervisors to tamper with odometers.

Gilbert House Property Group To Buy Singer & Friedlander

LONDON — Gilbert House Investments PLC said Monday that it had agreed to pay \$143 million (\$231 million) for Singer & Friedlander Holdings Ltd., a merchant bank.

The transaction will be made through the purchase of Anconass Ltd., Singer's holding company, Gilbert House said.

Anconass is, in turn, 91.6 percent owned by Britannia Arrow Holdings PLC, and 8.4 percent by Singer directors.

Payment will be through the issue of 13 million new Gilbert House shares, with the balance payable in cash.

The cash will be paid largely through a rights issue, details of which will be issued in a few days.

Singer operates mainly in banking, investment management, corporate finance and property investment, as well as international and own-account business.

In 1985, Singer's pretax profit and transfers to reserves amounted to about \$12 million.

Gilbert House is a property development group capitalized at about \$10 million.

Once the transaction is completed, the operation will change its

name to Singer Friedlander Group PLC.

Singer's chairman, Anthony Solomon, will be chairman of the new company and Nigel Wray, chief executive of Gilbert House, will become deputy chairman.

Gilbert House shares were suspended at 131 pence on the London Stock Exchange after the announcement.

Northrop Wavers in High Flight

Troubled Bomber, Missile Contracts Under Investigation

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Northrop Corp. has been thriving for several years, winning some of the most prestigious and lucrative military contracts by combining top technology with a reputation for quality work. But now its standing in the weapons business is fast eroding.

For several months, government investigators have been studying Northrop's performance on several of the most sophisticated and sensitive U.S. military programs. The investigations came amid accusations of inadequate testing, lax security, cost overruns and improper procurement procedures.

According to congressional investigators, the inquiries have raised questions about the reliability of two missile systems and the security of the secret technology incorporated into the Stealth bomber being built for the air force. There have even been calls in Congress for construction of the Stealth to be split between Northrop and another aerospace company.

The inquiries also call into doubt the effectiveness of Northrop's internal controls and cast a pall over a company that had largely avoided the scandals that often touch military contractors.

Northrop has stood behind the quality of its finished products, and insists that it is taking adequate steps to rectify any management problems.

Our customers rely on the integrity of our management and our adherence to procedures as much as on the quality of the systems we produce," said Thomas V. Jones, the chairman and chief executive. "We expect to meet their standards of excellence and our own."

Despite the problems, most analysts consider Northrop to be in sound shape because of the size and diversity of its military



Thomas V. Jones

contracts. They think it is unlikely that the complex Stealth program will be split up. They also say that Northrop has an excellent chance of being chosen to build the next generation of U.S. Air Force fighter jet, the advanced tactical fighter, a contract that would be worth \$45 billion.

The inquiries have centered on delays and possible defects in the guidance devices for the MX missile and on cost overruns and the loss of classified papers related to the Stealth bomber.

Last week, the company disclosed problems on a third project, the contract to make the attitude-stabilization unit that is part of the guidance system for the air-launched cruise missile carried on the B-52 bomber.

Northrop said Thursday that it had suspended the manager and three employees from its plant in Pomona, California, that makes the unit, pending the outcome of an investigation.

The Justice Department and the air force have begun inquiries into the guidance devices. At issue is whether Northrop failed to test the unit before delivering it, and whether the devices met reliability standards.

Northrop acknowledged "management lapses and errors in judgment" at its electronics division, where the guidance system for the MX is made.

A federal grand jury, two congressional committees and the air force have been investigating the company's MX contract; employees charged that parts were improperly tested and that Northrop was buying parts outside approved procurement channels.

The program has been plagued by delays, and the Pentagon has withheld \$85 million payments until the program is cleared.

The company replaced the general manager and senior financial officer in the electronics division and named executives of higher rank to take their place. Northrop and the air force have denied that there are any performance flaws in the MX guidance systems.

A portion of the guidance system contract has been awarded to Rockwell International Corp.

There is, at the same time, financial pressure on Northrop from the Stealth bomber project, by far its largest and one of the most ambitious ever undertaken by the U.S. Air Force.

The company has said that it will report a second-quarter loss because of higher-than-expected costs on the bomber.

Since last year, it has taken \$214 million in special charges on the project, raising concerns in Congress that the final bill for the 132-plane program, originally budgeted at \$36 billion in 1981 dollars, could swell much higher.

A study released last month by the General Accounting Office, the auditing arm of Congress, found that Northrop could not account for 780 classified documents related to the Stealth project, which is using expensive secret technology in an effort to be able to elude radar detection.

COMPANY NOTES

An Printemps SA will increase its capital to 635 million French francs (\$103.7 million) from \$29 million and will issue a \$68-million franc stock option bond on July 30.

Berliner Handels- und Bank AG said parent bank operating profit, including trading on the bank's own account, in the first five months of this year was above the level for five twelfths of 1986, but gave no details.

Freeport-McMoRan Inc. has proposed to float its South Pacific gold and diamond interests in a new company, Freeport-McMoRan Australia Ltd. FMA's issued capital would be 144 million shares, of which the U.S. parent will retain 90 million.

General Electric Co. will pay Taiwan Power Co. \$75 million for parts replacements after a fire caused by a defective nuclear generator it designed. GE will not compensate the state-run utility for \$3 million in repairs and \$14 million in replacement fuels, but Taiwan Power will get a \$10 million price reduction each on six GE hydraulic generators.

Joy Technologies Inc. has signed an agreement to sell its compressor business, I. C. Group Inc., to Cooper Industries Inc. for \$140 million in cash.

Klostermann-Humboldt-Deutz expects to break even in 1987 after net profits fell last year and operating results plunged into the red, the managing board chairman, Bodo Liebe, said at the annual meeting.

Mitsubishi Corp. plans to buy 80 percent of Midcoast Cooperative Meat Society Ltd. of Australia this month to slaughter cattle raised on a Mitsubishi-owned ranch in New South Wales.

Next PLC has reached agreement to buy a 50 percent interest in WVO (Netherlands) BV, a Dutch clothing company with subsidiaries in Belgium. Next will pay \$4.5 million (\$7.25 million).

North American Systems Inc., the privately held manufacturer of the Mr. Coffee automatic coffee maker, has agreed to be acquired in a leveraged buyout through a partnership formed by McKinley All-sopp Inc.

Pargess Bruxelles Lambert announced the merger of two of its French subsidiaries, Parfinance

ADVERTISING

CASIO COMPUTER CO., LTD.
(CDR)
Referring to the advertisement of 6th March 1987, in this paper the undersigned advises that the original share from 5% free distribution has been received.

From 10th July 1987 one new CDR Casio Computer Co. Ltd. share, 25 pence, and taken repr. 1,000 shares at 100 pence, will be available at K&N-Assecuratie N.V., Spuiboulevard 122, Amsterdam against delivery of 200 CDRs. 25 of CDRs Casio Computer Co. Ltd. repr. 100 shares, or 20 CDRs. 25 of CDRs Casio Computer Co. Ltd. repr. 1,000 shares. Conditions of distribution are as follows:

After 10th September 1987 the equivalent of the CDRs, which have not been claimed in the form of cash, will be sold.

The proceeds, after deduction of expenses, will be held in cash at the disposal of shareholders. Further the undersigned advises that as from 10th July 1987 at K&N-Assecuratie N.V., Spuiboulevard 122, Amsterdam against delivery of 200 CDRs. 25 of CDRs Casio Computer Co. Ltd. repr. 100 shares, or 20 CDRs. 25 of CDRs Casio Computer Co. Ltd. repr. 1,000 shares. Conditions of distribution are as follows:

After 20.10.1987 the shares, 25 pence, will be sold under deduction of 20% Japan tax repr. 100 shares at 100 pence, and each in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations. After 20.10.1987 the shares, 25 pence, will be sold.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 26th June, 1987

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Legal Ads: Still Debated, but the Dire Forecasts Were Wrong

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When the U.S. Supreme Court ruled a decade ago that the First Amendment protects certain advertisements by lawyers, three dissenting justices said the decision would effect profound changes in the practice of law.

Since then, ads lawing legal services and low-priced legal clinics have proliferated, and, although the rights of lawyers to advertise are no longer disputed, discussion continues.

State courts have split over the extent that lawyers may market by telephone or use mailings targeted toward a particular audience.

According to a study conducted last year by the American Bar Association, one in every four lawyers used television, radio, billboards or newspapers to solicit clients.

Last year, about \$47 million was spent for television spot advertisements for services such as wills and divorces, according to the Television Bureau of Advertising.

In the 1986-87 Nymex Yellow Pages, sandwiched between entries for "lawn mowers" and "leather cleaning" are 51 pages of listings and advertisements for legal services.

Before the Supreme Court ruled 5 to 4 in *Bates v. State Bar of Arizona* in 1977, lawyers opposed to advertising had contended that it would increase litigation, encourage fraudulent claims and be misleading by its nature, since no lawyer could assure set fees for many kinds of services.

The initial reaction, and for a few years after the decision, was to conjure up a parade of horrors that was going to happen," said Thomas S. Johnson, chairman of the ABA commission on advertising. "During the period after, however, most of those bad things didn't happen, and accordingly, the tolerance has changed fairly dramatically."

Despite the protection afforded by *Bates* and increasing use of legal advertising, the ABA study indicated that 76 percent of the lawyers do not use direct marketing and advertising.

The retired chief justice, Warren E. Burger, has said that he would sooner dig ditches than advertise, and the ABA president, Eugene C. Thomas, maintains that lawyers who do not advertise usually provide better services.

Other opponents point to the more unseemly ads, such as the television commercial of a Wisconsin lawyer who promised the client a 10-speed bicycle if he failed to get an acquittal for drunken driving.

On the other hand, several prominent law firms in New York, most of which refuse to market themselves through television or newspapers, regularly employ public relations firms and also produce newsletters for clients and potential clients.

And most lawyers agree that one consequence has been favorable. The Supreme Court decision made it possible for lawyers to discuss their practices in the press without risking sanctions for advertising.

Two years ago the Supreme Court broadened the scope of the *Bates* ruling when it found the Ohio Supreme Court could not discipline Philip Q. Zauderer for seeking clients for specific cases through newspaper advertisements.

Mr. Zauderer had placed notices featuring a drawing of the Dalkon Shield, the defective intrauterine device, in 36 newspapers with the question, "Did you use this IUD?"

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Krupp Group Net Up 1.6%

Reuters

ESSEN, West Germany — Fried. Krupp GmbH, the giant engineering, steel, shipping and trading group, said Monday that world group net profit rose just 1.6 percent to 126 million Deutsche marks (\$68.85 million) last year, from 124 million in 1985.

But sales to companies outside the Krupp group fell 14.5 percent to 15.85 billion DM from 18.48 billion a year earlier, and parent company net profit slumped by a third, to 40 million DM from 60 million. Krupp paid its shareholders an unchanged total dividend of 40 million DM.

The management board chairman, Wilhelm Scheider, said at the annual news conference that "earnings from normal business activities," roughly equivalent to operating results, fell sharply to 258 million DM, from 320 million.

He said that earnings at the group, which is 74.99 percent

Algorithm	High	Low	Stock	Buy	Hold	Sell	Close
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John Smith	35	M	Owner	1912	10	St. Paul	...
Mary Jones	28	F	Wife	1912	11	St. Paul	...
Robert Brown	42	M	Manager	1912	12	St. Paul	...
Elizabeth White	30	F	Teacher	1912	13	St. Paul	...
James Wilson	25	M	Student	1912	14	St. Paul	...
Anna Taylor	22	F	Student	1912	15	St. Paul	...
Charles Davis	38	M	Teacher	1912	16	St. Paul	...
Grace Miller	20	F	Student	1912	17	St. Paul	...
William Moore	32	M	Teacher	1912	18	St. Paul	...
Elizabeth Clark	25	F	Student	1912	19	St. Paul	...
John Adams	30	M	Teacher	1912	20	St. Paul	...
Mary Baker	28	F	Student	1912	21	St. Paul	...
Robert Green	35	M	Teacher	1912	22	St. Paul	...
Elizabeth Hall	25	F	Student	1912	23	St. Paul	...
James King	30	M	Teacher	1912	24	St. Paul	...
Anna Lee	22	F	Student	1912	25	St. Paul	...
Charles Nelson	38	M	Teacher	1912	26	St. Paul	...
Grace Phillips	20	F	Student	1912	27	St. Paul	...
William Scott	32	M	Teacher	1912	28	St. Paul	...
Elizabeth Turner	25	F	Student	1912	29	St. Paul	...
John Walker	30	M	Teacher	1912	30	St. Paul	...
Mary Young	28	F	Student	1912	31	St. Paul	...
Robert Zane	35	M	Teacher	1912	32	St. Paul	...
Elizabeth Bell	25	F	Student	1912	33	St. Paul	...
James Black	30	M	Teacher	1912	34	St. Paul	...
Anna Gray	22	F	Student	1912	35	St. Paul	...
Charles Evans	38	M	Teacher	1912	36	St. Paul	...
Grace Carter	20	F	Student	1912	37	St. Paul	...
William Scott	32	M	Teacher	1912	38	St. Paul	...
Elizabeth Turner	25	F	Student	1912	39	St. Paul	...
John Walker	30	M	Teacher	1912	40	St. Paul	...
Mary Young	28	F	Student	1912	41	St. Paul	...
Robert Zane	35	M	Teacher	1912	42	St. Paul	...
Elizabeth Bell	25	F	Student	1912	43	St. Paul	...
James Black	30	M	Teacher	1912	44	St. Paul	...
Anna Gray	22	F	Student	1912	45	St. Paul	...
Charles Evans	38	M	Teacher	1912	46	St. Paul	...
Grace Carter	20	F	Student	1912	47	St. Paul	...
William Scott	32	M	Teacher	1912	48	St. Paul	...
Elizabeth Turner	25	F	Student	1912	49	St. Paul	...
John Walker	30	M	Teacher	1912	50	St. Paul	...
Mary Young	28	F	Student	1912	51	St. Paul	...
Robert Zane	35	M	Teacher	1912	52	St. Paul	...
Elizabeth Bell	25	F	Student	1912	53	St. Paul	...
James Black	30	M	Teacher	1912	54	St. Paul	...
Anna Gray	22	F	Student	1912	55	St. Paul	...
Charles Evans	38	M	Teacher	1912	56	St. Paul	...
Grace Carter	20	F	Student	1912	57	St. Paul	...
William Scott	32	M	Teacher	1912	58	St. Paul	...
Elizabeth Turner	25	F	Student	1912	59	St. Paul	...
John Walker	30	M	Teacher	1912	60	St. Paul	...
Mary Young	28	F	Student	1912	61	St. Paul	...
Robert Zane	35	M	Teacher	1912	62	St. Paul	...
Elizabeth Bell	25	F	Student	1912	63	St. Paul	...
James Black	30	M	Teacher	1912	64	St. Paul	...
Anna Gray	22	F	Student	1912	65	St. Paul	...
Charles Evans	38	M	Teacher	1912	66	St. Paul	...
Grace Carter	20	F	Student	1912	67	St. Paul	...
William Scott	32	M	Teacher	1912	68	St. Paul	...
Elizabeth Turner	25	F	Student	1912	69	St. Paul	...
John Walker	30	M	Teacher	1912	70	St. Paul	...
Mary Young	28	F	Student	1912	71	St. Paul	...
Robert Zane	35	M	Teacher	1912	72	St. Paul	...
Elizabeth Bell	25	F	Student	1912	73	St. Paul	...
James Black	30	M	Teacher	1912	74	St. Paul	...
Anna Gray	22	F	Student	1912	75	St. Paul	...
Charles Evans	38	M	Teacher	1912	76	St. Paul	...
Grace Carter	20	F	Student	1912	77	St. Paul	...
William Scott	32	M	Teacher	1912	78	St. Paul	...
Elizabeth Turner	25	F	Student	1912	79	St. Paul	...
John Walker	30	M	Teacher	1912	80	St. Paul	...
Mary Young	28	F	Student	1912	81	St. Paul	...
Robert Zane	35	M	Teacher	1912	82	St. Paul	...
Elizabeth Bell	25	F	Student	1912	83	St. Paul	...
James Black	30	M	Teacher	1912	84	St. Paul	...
Anna Gray	22	F	Student	1912	85	St. Paul	...
Charles Evans	38	M	Teacher	1912	86	St. Paul	...
Grace Carter	20	F	Student	1912	87	St. Paul	...
William Scott	32	M	Teacher	1912	88	St. Paul	...
Elizabeth Turner	25	F	Student	1912	89	St. Paul	...
John Walker	30	M	Teacher	1912	90	St. Paul	...
Mary Young	28	F	Student	1912	91	St. Paul	...
Robert Zane	35	M	Teacher	1912	92	St. Paul	...
Elizabeth Bell	25	F	Student	1912	93	St. Paul	...
James Black	30	M	Teacher	1912	94	St. Paul	...
Anna Gray	22	F	Student	1912	95	St. Paul	...
Charles Evans	38	M	Teacher	1912	96	St. Paul	...
Grace Carter	20	F	Student	1912	97	St. Paul	...
William Scott	32	M	Teacher	1912	98	St. Paul	...
Elizabeth Turner	25	F	Student	1912	99	St. Paul	...
John Walker	30	M	Teacher	1912	100	St. Paul	...

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

[illegible]

Dollars

6%	21-07 97.54 97.54	Western Pac	2%	17-08
6%	08-09 97.80 97.80	Western 97 (Cap)	4%	20-08
7%	03-11 98.84 98.84	Whitcliffe Finance 97	7%	20-02

London

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston, Ltd.,
London

RUSSELL EASTER
INDEPENDENT WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY
LORDS OF THE SATIRICAL ART

هَكَذَا مِنَ الْأَصْلِ

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Slips, Except Against Yen

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar strengthened Monday against the Japanese yen, but lost earlier European gains to close lower against other major currencies in quiet trading.

"The dollar is rising against the yen, going nowhere against the mark and falling against sterling," said James Vick of Manufacturers Hanover Corp.

"We are continuing to see interest in buying dollars by Japanese investors," Mr. Vick said. "Japanese officials, including Bank of Japan governor [Sansei] Sumita have fostered this interest by emphasizing the dollar's stability against the yen."

Mr. Vick said comments by Mr. Sumita, and others, have implied that the current strength of the dollar is not yet testing the "upper limits" of foreign exchange rate records reached by the Group of Seven major industrial nations.

However, early orders for dollars triggered a greater amount of sell

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
Deutsche mark	1.486	↓ 0.001
Swiss franc	1.475	↓ 0.001
Japanese yen	149.2	↑ 0.1
French franc	1.486	↓ 0.001
British pound	1.486	↓ 0.001

Source: Reuters

orders, dealers said, pushing the dollar lower on the day.

The dollar closed off its European highs, after rising half a penny and nearly one yen to 1.4845 Deutsche marks and 149.50 yen. The yen rate was the highest since late March.

In New York, the dollar eased slightly to 1.4875 DM, from 1.4894 DM on Friday, but edged higher to 148.87 yen, after 148.80.

The dollar was unchanged at 1.5300 Swiss francs, but slipped to 6.1180 French francs from 6.1305. Boosted by firmer oil prices, the British pound rose more than one cent to \$1.6235 from \$1.6105.

The U.S. currency also got a lift

against the yen following comments from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone that the yen's weakness will continue for some time.

"We're seeing a general international movement into the dollar," said Evelyn Brody, an economist at Morgan Grenfell & Co. "And there's an outflow from Japan as they move out of their own domestic bond and equity markets."

In London, the dollar closed higher at 1.4845 DM, from 1.4890 DM on Friday, at 149.35 yen, after 148.65; at 1.5340 Swiss francs from 1.5300 and at 6.1315 French francs after 6.1275.

The pound gained against the U.S. currency, to \$1.6175 from \$1.6150.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar was fixed higher at 1.4849 DM in Frankfurt, after 1.4872 Friday, and in Paris at 6.1368 French francs from 6.1215.

In Zurich, the U.S. currency closed higher at 1.5325 Swiss francs from 1.5283. (UPI, Reuters)

FARM:

Anti-Subsidy Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

modesty prices would rise, making the adjustment easier to bear for all.

According to U.S. officials, the United States exports \$30 billion a year and the EC at least \$40 billion a year on farm subsidy programs under its Common Agricultural Policy.

These expenditures trigger tremendous market dislocation, especially in the Third World. Developing nations are efficient commodities producers and have been hard hit by the worsening export subsidy war between the United States and the EC that has driven down world prices.

Lack of trade-liberalizing rules on farm products has been a major shortcoming of GATT, formed after the end of World War II to seek an end to tariffs and other trade barriers, Mr. Yeutter said.

"Very little has happened to provide any discipline over how agricultural trade is conducted," he said.

The Reagan administration sought, and won, the right to have agricultural trade considered in the current negotiating round during preliminary but hard-fought agenda talks last September in Uruguay.

Mr. Lyne said that virtually all U.S. farm subsidy and price-support programs would be affected.

He said that some farm groups, including the American Farm Bureau Federation, already supported the concept and that the plan was in the long-term best interest of American farmers.

"U.S. farmers can compete with farmers around the world. They know they can. But they know they cannot compete by themselves with the treasures of foreign governments," he added.

U.S. commodity programs, including price supports for crops and dairy products, totaled a record \$26 billion last year, a figure that is equivalent to more than 10 percent of the nation's annual budget deficit.

Reagan administration officials have long contended that the money spent on farm-support programs is a major cause of the swelling of the huge U.S. budget deficit.

(AP, IHT, Reuters)

STOCKS: Global Bullish Trend in Shares Was Tempered in 2d Quarter

(Continued from first finance page)

average price/earnings ratio is 19. The composite CAC index of the French stockbrokers' Association began the year at 397 and rose to a peak of 456 in early May. Since then it has slid, partly reflecting the economy's general sluggishness, and ended Monday at 407.4.

"The market had a tremendous run-up this year, but it's now going through a corrective phase," said Robert J. Rawe, director of the France Fund Inc.

French stock analysts said the government's privatization program has apparently not dented stock prices. Indeed, this campaign of "popular capitalism" has supported stock prices by attracting 3 million new shareholders.

FRANKFURT — Frankfurt's stock exchange gained a modest 3.16 percent in dollar terms in the second quarter or 4.34 percent in marks. In the first quarter, it lost 13.18 percent.

But Frankfurt has been stirring, and analysts note that the price/earnings ratio of 12 makes German stocks a bargain.

"We like the Germans; it's one

of the cheapest, high-quality, well-managed corporate sectors in the world," said Orest Pokladok, a Carl Marks analyst. "The problem with the German stock market is convincing the Germans that they have a good stock market." The government, he noted, is trying to get institutions to boost the capital they put in stocks from the current 7 percent.

At Bear, Stearns, Mr. Kudlow said that German stocks "will benefit from continued monetary and fiscal stimulus as German government priorities gradually shift to faster growth."

TORONTO — The Canadian stock market basically took the second quarter off, after a 27 percent first-quarter surge. In the same U.S. dollar terms, it fell 0.61 percent in the second period; in Canadian dollars the gain was 1.07 percent.

"They had a major bull run in the first quarter," said Joseph DeSantis, a Carl Marks analyst. "But it's been a period of consolidation since then."

With a heavy concentration of natural resource stocks, the average

Canadian stock has a price/earnings ratio of 21.

Mr. DeSantis likes Canadian oil companies. "The oil price stability has helped," he said. "On a long-term basis, they are solid companies."

HONG KONG — The Hong Kong stock market picked up in the second quarter where it left off in the first. It surged 17.79 percent in U.S. dollars, after gaining 13 percent previously. In local currency, the new gain was 17.96 percent.

"It had a big pop recently, but relative to Japan, the companies are cheap," said Robert J. Polosky Jr. at Carl Marks, noting that the price earnings ratios of local companies are about 17.

"Near-term equity price prospects remain bullish," noted Mr. Kudlow at Bear, Stearns, although inflation is a concern.

Hong Kong's economy is dependent on exports of toys, textiles and electronics goods, making it vulnerable to any U.S. protectionist moves. The market has also been weakened by political uncertainty linked to China's regaining control in 1997.

OTHER MARKETS — Australia's stock market could be ready to climb, especially if commodity prices rise. In the second quarter it rose 8.53 percent (6.39 percent in Australian dollars).

"The general outlook seems almost as good as one could ask for," said Mr. DeSantis at Carl Marks. He said that the Australian government was making a "fundamental shift" from internal development that had driven up the nation's debt to that would spur export development.

Italy's stock market, a recent world standout, fell sharply in the second quarter amid political uncertainty, losing 5.72 percent in dollar terms and 2.87 percent in lire.

Spain has been a revelation to some. "It's one of our favorite markets," said Mr. Pokladok of Carl Marks, citing the pro-business tilt of the Socialist government.

Singapore and Malaysia's stock market is growing fast. In the second quarter, share prices rose by 20.64 percent in dollar terms.

Mexico's stock market jumped 53.46 percent in the second quarter in dollar terms, buoyed by higher oil prices.

However, the banks said they need more access to the domestic money market.

Calm Summer Seen for U.S. Interest Rates

By Kenneth N. Gilpin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The calm that descended on the credit markets a few weeks ago could continue well into the summer, analysts and traders say, setting the stage for steady to modest declines in interest rates.

Since the middle of June, yields on the Treasury's closely watched 8 1/2 percent 30-year bonds have moved in a very narrow range, and they settled on Thursday, at the end of a holiday-shortened week, at 8.40 percent.

While many would-be participants have chosen to watch from the sidelines, draining retail demand from the market, the period has been a welcome respite for many who were bruised during the sharp run-up in rates during the first six weeks of the second quarter.

But now, with most signals pointing to a continued soft economy with no significant pickup in inflation and with a steady to slightly firmer dollar on foreign exchange markets, traders say that customer inquiries are rising.

"The market is setting itself up to have a pretty decent summer," said Robert H. Chandross, vice president and chief economist at Lloyds Bank of North America. "Over the next few weeks we

could see yields on the long bond drop into the 8 1/4 percent-to-8 1/2 percent range."

Recent softness in the federal funds rate, the rate on overnight loans of reserves among U.S. banks, and slow growth in broad money aggregates have also helped to improve the market's mood.

Indeed, talk is spreading among dealers that Fed governors, seeing all of this, may vote to ease monetary policy somewhat at Tuesday's Open Market Committee meeting.

An Open Market Committee meeting always attracts attention, but this week's session is particularly meaningful: Barring some unforeseen circumstance, it will be Paul A. Volcker's last as chairman of the Fed.

"This is a transitional meeting," Mr. Jones said, "and for that reason it is an important one. I think Volcker will probably take something of a back seat."

Largely because Mr. Volcker is on the way out and Alan Greenspan, his successor, has not yet been confirmed, it is unlikely the committee will take any substantive action, analysts say.

"The Fed is on hold right now," said Roger A. Froehlich, president of Technical Dimensions, a market-forecasting and advisory-service firm, "and the market is too."

Foreign Banks Seek New Role in Korea

SEOUL — South Korea's rapid progress in repaying its foreign debt has sent the 70 major foreign banks in the country searching for a new role in the rapidly expanding economy, senior bankers say.

Earlier this decade, South Korea was a regular borrower from international bank syndicates. But the government is expected to be able to cut almost \$5 billion from the nation's foreign debt this year, bringing it well below \$40 billion.

"The good old syndication days are all over," said BankAmerica's manager here, John Torp. He is head of the Foreign Bankers Group.

But the monetary authorities' restraints on liquidity and borrowing, coupled with restricted access to local currency for foreign banks, makes other business hard to find.

"I understand the authorities' position, and they are taking a responsible attitude to their foreign debt," said Christopher Martin, head of Barclays Bank PLC in

Seoul. "As a foreign banker, of course, I would be much happier without the restrictions."

The government demands that

London Docks Plan Thrown in Doubt

LONDON — Two backers have pulled out of a \$2.5 billion (\$4.8 billion) project to build one of the world's largest office developments in London's dockland, sources close to the project said Monday.

The sources said Morgan Stanley International and Credit Suisse First Boston had withdrawn from the consortium planning to build the 12.4 million-square foot (1.2 million-square meter) development at Canary Wharf. The other major partner is Travelstead Group.

The sources said the withdrawals cast doubt on the project's future.

all banks in South Korea help fund smaller firms as well as big corporations. Most foreign bankers said this is not their business. Big U.S. banks, in particular, want to provide global financing services that Korean banks cannot yet offer.

The expansion of big export companies overseas means they need more dollar funding, said Arjun Mathrani, of Chase Manhattan Corp. It is also cheaper, with losses in dollars costing about three percent less than those in Korean won, he said.

With the won gaining about 8 percent annually on the dollar, the repayment cost is cut to virtually nothing, he added.

Keith Cumming of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. in Seoul saw growing trade financing opportunities, citing the bank's Hong Kong base and the growing trade between South Korea and China.

However, the banks said they need more access to the domestic money market.

In Indonesia, Liquidity Pinch Grips the Banks

Agence France Press

JAKARTA — Banks in Indonesia that were caught in last month's hectic currency speculation face liquidity shortages with the short-term borrowing for rupiah soaring to around \$55 million on Monday, bank sources said.

The government raised interest rates and soaked up pension funds deposited with banks to contract the money supply.

Five state banks and 11 foreign banks were major buyers of dollars and other foreign currencies in six weeks of speculation that forced the central bank to sell \$1.8 billion in an attempt to stabilize the rupiah.

Bankers said they have started to sell dollars back to the central bank to buy rupiah, incurring losses.

Monday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 P.M. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHG.

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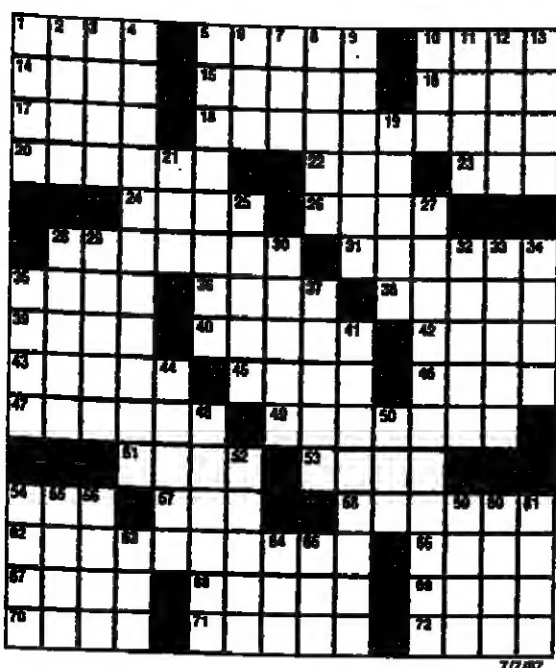
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHG.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHG.



ACROSS

1 To — and a bone...
 5 Most jelly
 10 — mater
 14 Observe
 15 Kind of rubber
 16 Baltic and Adriatic
 17 Defense org.
 18 A diamond M.V.P.: 1958-59
 20 Noah's landing place
 21 Wind dir.
 22 End of a ring count
 24 Elated
 26 Mecca
 28 Supremacy
 31 Start the bidding afresh
 35 Carp kin
 36 Chemical compound
 38 "Go the R.L.S."
 39 Birthright
 40 Kind of boom
 42 Ancient ointment
 43 Synthetic fiber
 45 Hindu hero

DOWN

1 Pavlova or Christie
 2 Niagara sound
 3 "boy!"
 4 An M.V.P.: 1980
 5 Textile fibers
 6 Sun. discourse
 7 Criticize
 8 Dubliners
 9 Julius or Sid
 10 — rule
 11 Fastening period
 12 Manufacture

13 N.A.A.C.P. e.g.
 19 Moisture overnight
 21 Giver
 25 Louise or Turner
 26 An M.V.P.: 1970, 1972
 28 Quartz
 29 Wreck, in Madrid
 30 Jaffe and Sarrett
 32 Tranquility
 33 Miscue
 34 Calmer and Korem
 35 Future Eng. king
 37 Walks lamely
 41 Pets
 44 Louis, in Piza
 48 Expresses contempt
 50 Sculpture, e.g.
 52 Jordan's capital
 54 Absent
 55 Money in Milano
 56 Svelte
 59 Knowledge
 60 Mendicant's request
 63 — Vegas
 64 Memorabilia
 65 Slangy agreement

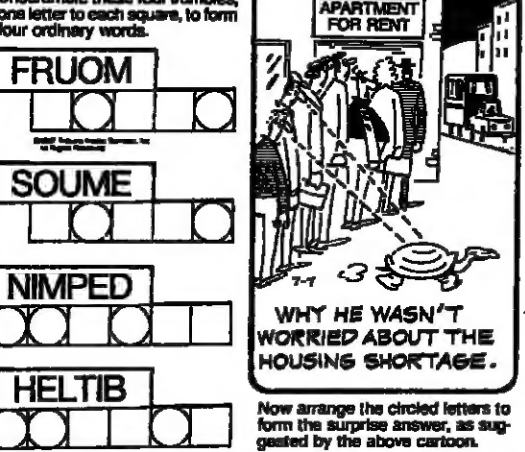
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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer: HE A (Answer tomorrow)
 Yesterday's Jumble: HABIT CABLE VELLUM ADOUCE
 Answer: What naughty pigs become after they de-
 DEVILED HAM

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	26	14	Algeria	26	14
Amsterdam	26	14	Amsterdam	26	14
Antwerp	26	14	Antwerp	26	14
Barcelona	26	14	Barcelona	26	14
Belgrade	26	14	Belgrade	26	14
Berlin	26	14	Berlin	26	14
Bombay	26	14	Bombay	26	14
Buenos Aires	26	14	Buenos Aires	26	14
Calcutta	26	14	Calcutta	26	14
Cardiff	26	14	Cardiff	26	14
Chennai	26	14	Chennai	26	14
Cairo	26	14	Cairo	26	14
Canton	26	14	Canton	26	14
Cebu	26	14	Cebu	26	14
Colon	26	14	Colon	26	14
Dacca	26	14	Dacca	26	14
Dahomey	26	14	Dahomey	26	14
Dar es Salaam	26	14	Dar es Salaam	26	14
Delhi	26	14	Delhi	26	14
Dhaka	26	14	Dhaka	26	14
Durban	26	14	Durban	26	14
Edinburgh	26	14	Edinburgh	26	14
Frankfurt	26	14	Frankfurt	26	14
Geneva	26	14	Geneva	26	14
Hankow	26	14	Hankow	26	14
Hong Kong	26	14	Hong Kong	26	14
London	26	14	London	26	14
Madras	26	14	Madras	26	14
Manila	26	14	Manila	26	14
Moscow	26	14	Moscow	26	14
Mumbai	26	14	Mumbai	26	14
Nairobi	26	14	Nairobi	26	14
Paris	26	14	Paris	26	14
Peking	26	14	Peking	26	14
Rangoon	26	14	Rangoon	26	14
Reykjavik	26	14	Reykjavik	26	14
Rome	26	14	Rome	26	14
Singapore	26	14	Singapore	26	14
Stockholm	26	14	Stockholm	26	14
Sydney	26	14	Sydney	26	14
Taipei	26	14	Taipei	26	14
Tokyo	26	14	Tokyo	26	14
Yokohama	26	14	Yokohama	26	14

TUESDAY FORECAST — CHAMBERLAIN: High, FRANKFURT: Stormy, Temo. 26-13 (17-55); LONDON: Showers, Temo. 26-13 (17-55); MADRID: 26-13 (17-55); PARIS: Cloudy, Temo. 26-13 (17-55); ROME: High, Temo. 26-13 (17-55); SINGAPORE: 26-13 (17-55); SYDNEY: Stormy, Temo. 26-13 (17-55); TOKYO: Stormy, Temo. 26-13 (17-55); YOKOHAMA: Stormy, Temo. 26-13 (17-55); MANILA: 26-13 (17-55); HONG KONG: 26-13 (17-55); BEIJING: 26-13 (17-55); MOSCOW: 26-13 (17-55); DELHI: 26-13 (17-55); CALCUTTA: 26-13 (17-55); BOMBAY: 26-13 (17-55); CHENNAI: 26-13 (17-55); COIMBATUR: 26-13 (17-55); DURGAM: 26-13 (17-55); HYDRABAD: 26-13 (17-55); KOLKATA: 26-13 (17-55); LUCKNOW: 26-13 (17-55); MUMBAI: 26-13 (17-55); RAIPUR: 26-13 (17-55); SURAT: 26-13 (17-55); VARANASI: 26-13 (17-55); AGRA: 26-13 (17-55); JAIPUR: 26-13 (17-55); UDAIPUR: 26-13 (17-55); BHOPAL: 26-13 (17-55); INDORE: 26-13 (17-55); BIKANER: 26-13 (17-55); JODHPUR: 26-13 (17-55); JAUNPUR: 26-13 (17-55); KANPUR: 26-13 (17-55); LUDHIANA: 26-13 (17-55); PATNA: 26-13 (17-55); RAJASTHAN: 26-13 (17-55); GUJARAT: 26-13 (17-55); KARNATAKA: 26-13 (17-55); ANDHRA PRADESH: 26-13 (17-55); TAMIL NADU: 26-13 (17-55); KERALA: 26-13 (17-55); GOA: 26-13 (17-55); MIZORAM: 26-13 (17-55); TRIPURA: 26-13 (17-55); MEGHALAYA: 26-13 (17-55); ASSAM: 26-13 (17-55); WEST BENGAL: 26-13 (17-55); JHARKHAND: 26-13 (17-55); CHHATTISGARH: 26-13 (17-55); MADHYA PRADESH: 26-13 (17-55); UTTAR PRADESH: 26-13 (17-55); HIMACHAL PRADESH: 26-13 (17-55); PUNJAB: 26-13 (17-55); HARYANA: 26-13 (17-55); RAJASTHAN: 26-13 (17-55); GUJARAT: 26-13 (17-55); KARNATAKA: 26-13 (17-55); ANDHRA PRADESH: 26-13 (17-55); TAMIL NADU: 26-13 (17-55); KERALA: 26-13 (17-55); GOA: 26-13 (17-55); MIZORAM: 26-13 (17-55); TRIPURA: 26-13 (17-55); MEGHALAYA: 26-13 (17-55); ASSAM: 26-13 (17-55); WEST BENGAL: 26-13 (17-55); JHARKHAND: 26-13 (17-55); CHHATTISGARH: 26-13 (17-55); MADHYA PRADESH: 26-13 (17-55); UTTAR PRADESH: 26-13 (17-55); HIMACHAL PRADESH: 26-13 (17-55); PUNJAB: 26-13 (17-55); HARYANA: 26-13 (17-55); RAJASTHAN: 26-13 (17-55); GUJARAT: 26-13 (17-55); KARNATAKA: 26-13 (17-55); ANDHRA PRADESH: 26-13 (17-55); TAMIL NADU: 26-13 (17-55); KERALA: 26-13 (17-55); GOA: 26-13 (17-55); MIZORAM: 26-13 (17-55); TRIPURA: 26-13 (17-55); MEGHALAYA: 26-13 (17-55); ASSAM: 26-13 (17-55); WEST BENGAL: 26-13 (17-55); JHARKHAND: 26-13 (17-55); CHHATTISGARH: 26-13 (17-55); MADHYA PRADESH: 26-13 (17-55); UTTAR PRADESH: 26-13 (17-55); HIMACHAL PRADESH: 26-13 (17-55); PUNJAB: 26-13 (17-55); HARYANA: 26-13 (17-55); RAJASTHAN: 26-13 (17-55); GUJARAT: 26-13 (17-55); KARNATAKA: 26-13 (17-55); ANDHRA PRADESH: 26-13 (17-55); TAMIL NADU: 26-13 (17-55); KERALA: 26-13 (17-55); GOA: 26-13 (17-55); MIZORAM: 26-13 (17-55); TRIPURA: 26-13 (17-55); MEGHALAYA: 26-13 (17-55); ASSAM: 26-13 (17-55); WEST BENGAL: 26-13 (17-55); JHARKHAND: 26-13 (17-55); CHHATTISGARH: 26-13 (17-55); MADHYA PRADESH: 26-13 (17-55); UTTAR PRADESH: 26-13 (17-55); HIMACHAL PRADESH: 26-13 (17-55); PUNJAB: 26-13 (17-55); HARYANA: 26-13 (17-55); RAJASTHAN: 26-13 (17-55); GUJARAT: 26-13 (17-55); KARNATAKA: 26-13 (17-55); ANDHRA PRADESH: 26-13 (17-55); TAMIL NADU: 26-13 (17-55); KERALA: 26-13 (17-55); GOA: 26-13 (17-55); MIZORAM: 26-13 (17-55); TRIPURA: 26-13 (17-55); MEGHALAYA: 26-13 (17-55); ASSAM: 26-13 (17-55); WEST BENGAL: 26-13 (17-55); JHARKHAND: 26-13 (17-55); CHHATTISGARH: 26-13 (17-55); MADHYA PRADESH: 26-13 (17-55); UTTAR PRADESH: 26-13 (17-55); HIMACHAL PRADESH: 26-13 (17-55); PUNJAB: 26-13 (17-55); HARYANA: 26-13 (17-55); RAJASTHAN: 26-13 (17-55); GUJARAT: 26-13 (17-55); KARNATAKA: 26-13 (17-55); ANDHRA PRADESH: 26-13 (17-55); TAMIL NADU: 26-13 (17-55); KERALA: 26-13 (17-55); GOA: 26-13 (17-55); MIZORAM: 26-13 (17-55); TRIPURA: 26-13 (17-55); MEGHALAYA: 26-13 (17-55); ASSAM: 26-13 (17-55); WEST BENGAL: 26-13 (17-55); JHARKHAND: 26-13 (17-55); CHHATTISGARH: 26-13 (17-55); MADHYA PRADESH: 26-13 (17-55); UTTAR PRADESH: 26-13 (17-55); HIMACHAL PRADESH: 26-13 (17-55); PUNJAB: 26-13 (17-55); HARYANA: 26-13 (17-55); RAJASTHAN: 26-13 (17-55); GUJARAT: 26-13 (17-55); KARNATAKA: 26-13 (17-55); 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WEST BENGAL: 26-13 (17-55); JHARKHAND: 26-13 (17-55); CHHATTISGARH: 26-13 (17-55); MADHYA PRADESH: 26-13 (17-55); UTTAR PRADESH: 26-13 (17-55); HIMACHAL PRADESH: 26-13 (17-55); PUNJAB: 26-13 (17-55); HARYANA: 26-13 (17-55); RAJASTHAN: 26-13 (17-55); GUJARAT: 26-13 (17-55); KARNATAKA: 26-13 (17-55); ANDHRA PRADESH: 26-13 (17-55); TAMIL NADU: 26-13 (17-55); KERALA: 26-13 (17-55); GOA: 26-13 (17-55); MIZORAM: 26-13 (17-55); TRIPURA: 26-13 (17-55); MEGHALAYA: 26-13 (17-55); ASSAM: 26-13 (17-55); WEST BENGAL: 26-13 (17-55); JHARKHAND: 26-1

